

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4750

晚三十月二十年十三緒光

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905.

六年禮

號八十月正英曆

\$13 PER ANNUM.
SINGAPORE COPY, 25 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

Births, Marriage and Deaths.

Leading Articles:

Crime in Hongkong.
The St. Petersburg Riots.
Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.
Subordinate Civil Servants.
A Deal in Cement.

Telegrams:

St. Petersburg Strikers.
The Upheaval in Russia.
Opium for China.
A Mission of Mercy.

Meetings:

Alice Memorial Hospital.
Sanitary Board.
The Weihaiwei Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:

Bellio's Public School.
The Diocesan School and Orphanage.
Annual Prize Distribution at Queen's College.
Anglo-Chinese District Government schools.
Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese.
Ellis Kadoorie Chinese Schools Society.
The Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club.
Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.
The Late Bishop Piazzi.
Naval Notes.
Shipping Notes.
Presentations to the Rev. W. and Mrs. Bridge.
More Fires.
Extensive Business Failure.
Passenger's Launch held up by Pirates.
Land Sale.
The Volunteer Hall.
General Stocess.
Macao Notes.
Canton Notes.
Straits Currency.

Commercial:

Yarn Market.
Raub Report.
Shanghai Freight.
Hongkong Docks.
Exchange.
Opium.

Local and General.

BIRTHS.
On January 15th, at No. 4 Mount Sophia, Singapore, the wife of Rev. W. T. CHERRY, of a son.

At 53 Spottiswoode, Singapore, on the 15th January, the wife of T. TANAKA, Japanese Consul, of a son.

At 12 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, on 21st inst., FRANCIS AUGUSTA CLIFTON.

MARRIAGE.

On 18th January, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, Capt. F. BOYD, China Navigation Co., son of A. Boyd, of Bushey Park, Bristol, to EDITH BERTRAM, daughter of C. G. Noel, of Sefton Park, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

At the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill, Shanghai, on the 22nd of January, the wife of H. FOX, of a daughter.

On January 23rd, at Shanghai, STANLEY AINSBURY, late master of the American ship *Atlas*.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905.

CRIME IN HONGKONG.

(23rd January.)

In a brief advertisement upon crime in the Colony a Shanghai contemporary asserts that for the past few weeks Hongkong has developed a record which would put to shame a far west American mining centre, and which has even outpaced Manila. It alludes to the weekly budget of murder cases, suicides, criminal assaults and robberies, and says that, if this season of crime continues, Hongkong will be as notorious for crime as it was for plague. Granted that at the December and January Criminal Sessions the calendars presented by the Attorney General contained an unusual number of indictments of the gravest character, and that the Chief Justice will have another capital charge to deal with at the February sittings statistics of crime in the Colony during the past year go far to prove that Hongkong is not nearly so bad as she is painted. The real application of any test concerning the increase of crime comes when we reach the volume of summary offences dealt with by our magistrates. As we have already seen we are here met with a decrease which, having regard to the efficiency of our police, whose duty is to prevent rather than detect crime, is surely a satisfactory state of affairs for the Colony. The number of cases tried by the magistrates in 1904 amounted to 13,467; and that in 1903 to 13,669, shewing a decrease of 202. In 1902 the number of cases dealt with at the Magistracy was no less than 16,070 as against 14,531 in 1901, 14,081 in 1900, 10,153 in 1899 and 13,341 in 1898. Statistics, such as these, are always useful from whatever point of view we regard them, and when one comes to get at facts that lie behind the array of figures the results are instructive and, so far as those under consideration at present are concerned, somewhat surprising. As our civilisation advances we become more and more surrounded with a network of Ordinances and police regulations and so forth, mainly directed to the interests of the public safety, health and comfort, and it is the incurring of the prescribed penalties by persons under these varied and various enactments and provisions that a large percentage of cases at the Magistracy is due. It is the multiplication of these offences which would account for a rise in the criminal statistics and not any increase of actual crime. Indictable offences, or those tried at the Criminal Sessions, which constitute, of course, the serious crime of the Colony, may be set on one side with the

comforting remark that, comparatively speaking, they show little or no tendency to increase; indeed, rather the opposite, when the great increase of our cosmopolitan population is considered.

THE ST. PETERSBURG RIOTS.

(24th January.)

The civilized world was recently startled by the report that the down-trodden millions of Russia had at length found leaders willing and able to give expression to their thoughts, their feelings and their wrath at the shortcomings of their rulers. It is now even more amazed at the tragic turn in the tide of affairs at St. Petersburg. But a few weeks ago representatives of the people discussed the text of an important document embodying recommendations for reforms in State administration. This was presented to the Tsar, and shortly afterwards it was given forth that certain changes would be effected. It appears that the Government took this step with a view to pacifying the Socialist and Revolutionary parties, but, contrary to expectation, it has had the result of still further incensing them. So strong, indeed, has become the movement that the government will experience the greatest difficulty in stemming its strong current, and further arresting the progress of the culture of the country which they have stopped for so many years by their bureaucratic rule over society. "Injustice has reached the limit of endurance, and death is preferable to intolerable suffering," is the cry of the oppressed toilers, who have declared their readiness to die before the Winter Palace if no reply is given to their prayer. On Sunday fifteen thousand of the so-called strikers started out to make a peaceful demonstration in front of the Tsar's home overlooking the Neva. They were unable to reach the Winter Palace as Cossacks and Uhlans opened fire, slaughtering the workmen by hundreds, and finally driving them back. Not to be beaten, however, the demonstrators have erected barricades at Basil Island and are endeavouring to put up similar defences in that beautiful street known as the Nevsky Prospect. That the dawn of a revolution seems near at hand will readily be imagined on reading the intelligence sent by our London correspondent and through Reuters' agency. What the outcome will be it is impossible to forecast. The Tsar has fled, troops remain in the streets, the rioters are accumulating explosives, and fellow workmen have already defeated the military outside of the city and are now marching into the capital. The day of reckoning seems very near at hand, and Russia is, indeed, to be sincerely pitied just now. Since the fall of Port Arthur the people have become increasingly ununny, and we were told that they have lost faith in the Government. That they had realised they were living in a fool's paradise must have been apparent many months ago when the Government embarked upon the war. They soon saw the Baltic Fleet pottering about until it became the laughing stock of the world and nearly brought further disaster upon the country by their hysterical voyage down the North Sea. This was followed by its slow progress to the Far East at the same time as Kurapatkin was scrambling out of Manchuria and Stocess being hard pressed at Port Arthur. The state of the country is terrible, indeed; Russia is reaping as she has sown, and the harvest is the inevitable vindication of an intolerable weight of tyranny to which her people have for so long been subjected.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK CO.

(25th January.)

The following circular was issued in London, under date Dec. 20th, to the shareholders in the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited:—
I beg to advise you that we have just been informed by the Colonial Office that, in view of the peculiar position occupied by this company at Singapore and the public interests that are involved therein, it has been decided to appropriate the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited, and to vest its assets in the Colonial Government. The Colonial Office further states that the Governor of the Straits Settlements will prepare and introduce an Ordinance for this purpose which will provide for settlement of the terms of expropriation by agreement, or failing that, by arbitration. I am directed to assure you that, in common with the Board, this committee will use every means in their power to safeguard the interests of the shareholders in this company. By order of the Committee, I am, &c. Lewis Fraser, Secretary of the London Consulting Committee.
In another column we reproduce the editorial comments on this circular, printed in the *Straits Times* of the 18th inst. It will be observed that the writer remarks that "rather than risk the heavy charges of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, [steamship] owners have, in many cases, preferred to get their vessels overhauled at home, or have sent them on to Hongkong to the Kowloon Docks, though in the latter case it was perhaps a leap out of the frying pan into the fire." In reference to the latter statement it is needless for us to assert on what slender evidence—the opinion of our southern contemporary is based. The statement, if left uncontradicted, may give rise to erroneous impressions, which may be prejudicial to the interests of Hongkong. Not so very long ago we printed in these columns the report of a meeting of the United States Merchant Marine Commission, appointed to investigate the conditions which handicap American shipping interests in competition with other nations of the world. Amongst the voluminous evidence taken before the Commission at San Francisco, the president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company laid stress on the importance of the docking accommodation

in Eastern waters to the shipowners in the States. He stated before the Commission that he could have all his ships docked and overhauled in Hongkong at 55 per cent less than what it costs in San Francisco. Moreover, he asserted that the Pacific Mail Company would rather have the cleaning and painting of their ships done in the Orient, all other things being equal, because—and he regretted to say it—the Chinese labourers did better work than the Americans. That the charges in Hongkong for the repairing and overhauling of ships with the same degree of efficiency must necessarily compare to the advantage of the local docks as against the home yards, there is no question, since the cost of skilled labour is so infinitely smaller here; in Hongkong, where Chinese for the most part are employed as artisans and mechanics under technical and practical European supervision. Times out of number has it been publicly stated by private shipping firms that work entrusted to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. is in every respect equal to the best of its kind turned out in the home yards at much greater cost. And we believe we are correct in stating that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hold the same high opinion of the labour and workmanship accounted for by the Hongkong Docks. We have it on the authority of the Chairman of the Company, in his speech at the last ordinary meeting, that "the contract made with the Admiralty in December last [1903] for a thorough refit of H.M.S. *Glory* was successfully completed within the contract time, to the satisfaction of the Naval Authorities." The nature and extent of the work on the battleship were, until then, considered of a magnitude and description to be carried out only at Portsmouth. Quite recently when the Joint River Steamboat Companies contemplated an addition to their fleet of steamers, tenders were invited from home yards and the local builders, and as a result the Hongkong Dock Co. secured the contract at a figure which it was impossible for the firms at home to underbid. Similarly, did our Company obtain by public competition the order from the U. S. Government for the *Fathomer*, which was handed over in its finished condition to the Philippine Government as a craft, the like of which it would have rounded to the credit of the best firms of builders to turn out from any yard at home or in the States. It will be seen that Hongkong is in the unique position to hold its own against any and every competitor, and now that the Tanjong Pagar Co. is on the eve of being expropriated by the Home Government under the second of the two theories advanced in these columns a few weeks since as the ground for the justifiable action of the Colonial Office, we feel certain that the position of the Hongkong Dock Co. will remain as unassailable as it has been in the past. Guided as it is by the policy of maintaining its numerous establishments up to the high standard of efficiency they have attained, we may claim, without hesitation, for this concern, the credit of being second to none in the East.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVANTS.

(26th January.)

It may be stated that we are harping on the principle of the labourer being worth his hire in reverting once again to the question of adequate compensation being paid to those subordinate members of the Government service who do not rank with their brother-officers in the privilege of drawing exchange compensation by reason of the inordinate rise in the cost of living in Hongkong, within the past decade and a half. This is a subject which has frequently been brought to the notice of the public through the medium of these columns, and now that it is being re-opened by reason of another petition having been sent to the Government asking that the Secretary of State for the Colonies be requested to reconsider his last decision in the matter, we feel it devolves upon us to again support the cause and endeavour to get a redress of the grievance. Had it not been for the fluctuation of the purchasing value of the dollar the hardship entailed, owing to the refusal of Government to grant exchange compensation, would certainly not have proved such a serious burden to the low-salaried men in the Service, and although at present the price of the white metal has considerably appreciated evidence is wanting to show that the dollar will remain at anything approaching its present high rate. Assuming that it does, it cannot be taken for granted that, once prices of all commodities have been put up, they will be brought down in like ratio to the appreciation in the gold value of the dollar. Two years ago exchange fell to as low as 1/6d. to the dollar with the result that the cost of living rose to a remarkable extent, rents were increased, food became dearer, and hardship in many ways was inflicted upon those not drawing salary in sterling or being without exchange compensation. In time the sterling worth of the dollar began slightly to rehabilitate, but tradespeople and others saw no reason for reducing their charges. Indeed, the low dollar has been responsible for high rates in many directions, and when subordinate Civil Servants have approached the Secretary of State for some compensation, the reply received has been to the effect that he is unable to grant any increase of salaries or any relief by way of exchange compensation, the ground for refusal being that sufficient reason had not been shown for such on the part of the petitioners. In July, 1900 a Commission, appointed by H.E. Sir H. A. Blake and consisting of Messrs. Shaw, Gray, and Gillies, reported on the salaries of the subordinate members of the Service, and an

alternative scheme was adopted by Government, which had for its object the classification of its officers. Unfortunately, the benefit from this has been exceedingly small to the majority of members in the lower branch of the Service, while the advantages accrued to those domiciled in gold standard countries was equal to about a hundred per cent increase in salary plus exchange compensation. Mr. T. H. Whitehead championed the cause of the subordinate members of the Service and was instrumental in bringing about the appointment of the Commission. As the general question will now be reviewed by the present Governor who, it may be expected will approach the subject with an unbiased mind, it is to be hoped in the interests of the petitioners that their renewed effort will meet with that fair measure of success which their case undoubtedly merits. It is to us a matter for surprise that the lower branch of the Government service still retains such a large number of capable, efficient, painstaking and industrious officers of unimpeachable integrity since it is considered that, as a class, they are underpaid when compared with their brethren in the commercial and other services in the Colony. There is a hard case, and controlling no influence in the higher branch of the Service that can command any support of a cause, which, until redressed, remains as a standing grievance against a Government possessed of ample and adequate resources for the administration of a most important Colony. The lower branch of the Service is no less important than the higher as a component of the whole machinery which moves in the administration of the public service, and while we were strenuous in our advocacy of a well-paid service when the higher officials were concerned, we feel it incumbent on ourselves in pure impartiality to reiterate with persistency our support of a cause which must be espoused by all right-minded individuals, be they civil servant or unofficial. With His Excellency's sense of justice and fairplay, we trust he will recognise the fairness of the petitioners' prayer and grant it as the tardy recognition of an old-standing grievance.

A DEAL IN CEMENT.

The circumstances under which the Philippine Government has recently awarded a contract for the supply of thirty thousand barrels of cement impresses upon us the necessity of watching our commercial interests in Hongkong, and guarding against the action of foreign competitors in their endeavours to underbid us in affairs of trade. Towards the close of last year the Civil Commission advertised for tenders for the supply of the cement which is to be used in the harbour improvements now being made at Cebu, and quite a number of firms from all parts of the world submitted bids. These were opened on the 31st December, and a few days ago the consulting engineer of the Commission announced that the successful tenderers were the Alsen Portland Cement Co., of Hamburg, who have agreed to deliver the cement by the 1st April at the price of \$2.27 G. per barrel. It is against this decision that many of the Manila merchants have since taken strong objection, one of their most important grounds of protest being that the successful bidders did not submit a sample barrel of cement for test, and that instead of sending a cheque or bond with their tender, as exacted by the rules, they deposited it to the credit of the Government in San Francisco. Exception was taken most strongly to the question of the test barrel, and among those protesting against the award was the Manila agent for the Emerald Green Island brand of cement who had submitted a tender for the contract. It appears, however, that efforts have been directed towards belittling his objection the allegation having been made that "there never has been, nor is there now a single barrel of Emerald Green Island cement submitted to the office of the consulting engineer for test." We are pleased to see that the interest of the Hongkong factory is so carefully looked after by the representatives of the Green Island Cement Co. at Manila. We have consequently no hesitation in stating that we do not believe the assertion made as the reason for the failure of the Green Is. Co. to obtain the award by the omission of one of the essential particulars, since we cannot for one moment imagine it to be possible for the general managers of such an efficiently conducted company to make so serious an omission when tendering for a heavy contract. As we recently pointed out in our columns, when describing the plant at Hokun, the most severe tests are always required by the Government officials and dock contractors in Hongkong where two very large graving docks, capable of holding the biggest ships in the world, are in course of construction; one being built by the British Admiralty and one by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and Green Island cement is being exclusively used in the construction of both. If the standard of the local product can satisfy the most exacting of tests applied by the British Naval experts and officers of the Royal Engineers, we fail to see in what respect the Green Is. Co. could have felt any apprehension as regards the tests which their cement might be subjected to by the engineer in charge of the Cebu harbour works. But arising out of the whole question of the awarding of the contract is a point the importance of which cannot be underestimated by local firms having representatives in the Philippines through whom they are in the habit of dealing. It has been alleged that the Alsen Portland Cement Co. is not represented in

Manila and in no way helps to support the Government; consequently it can readily underbid any local firm who bears these burdens. The policy of the Government, according to the *Far Eastern Review*, has been to purchase in the local market whenever possible, being opposed to making foreign purchases direct, so much so that in many instances orders are placed with local houses, allowing them ten per cent profit, above the actual cost. In the case in point it is stated that there are many German firms in Manila through whom the tender for the supply of cement could have been placed. As a matter of fact, a Chinese merchant tendered in form on the same brand of cement, quoting \$2.57 G. per barrel. The difference between this and the bid from the factory must necessarily represent the merchant's profit plus the cost of conducting business under American laws, or 30 cents per barrel. The *Review* asserts that, if the same course of action had been pursued by the Green Island Cement Co., in cutting under their Manila agent, by a direct bid, there is little doubt but they would have secured the contract. If such be the case and the successful tenderers are not represented in Manila the action of the Commission is entirely opposed to Governor Wright's policy that marked the relations of the Government with the commercial public of the archipelago. Should foreign firms having no agents in the Philippines be permitted to outbid others with local representatives the Government might as well put up the shutters so far as genuine business is concerned. In the case under consideration the extra thirty cents per barrel on the goods offered by the Chinaman, bidding according to published specifications, would have amounted to \$9,000. This difference represents the profits of the agent, all of which, it is argued in Manila, would have remained in the Philippines. The revenue tax of one-third of one per cent on the entire importation would have amounted to \$229, payable directly into the coffers of the government again. The remainder would have gone to swell the successful bidder's invested capital, to be turned over and over, subjected to new taxation at each transaction, until it would be difficult to judge just how much of the original \$9,000 the government would have received back in the shape of internal revenue and Customs taxes. However that may be, the award in itself, though not representing too large a sum of money, involves a question fraught with considerable interest to this Colony. For situated in the very neighbourhood of the Philippines and possessed of every condition necessary to the production of the best product, as far as cement goes, Hongkong should have been in the position of ousting in the Philippines every brand of cement turned out from the European factories. The Archipelago holds out splendid prospects of a lucrative market for the local product, and what with the harbour scheme in progress, the railways and other important public works in contemplation those Islands should offer a splendid outlet for the productions of Hongkong's manufacturing. They need, at any rate, careful and constant watching.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

ST. PETERSBURG STRIKERS

CHARGED BY TROOPS.

PREVENTED REACHING PALACE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, 22nd January, 5.05 p.m.

The riots of the strikers continues throughout the whole of St. Petersburg, and the troops have been called upon to make repeated charges on the people.

Efforts made by the workmen to reach the Winter Palace have been frustrated by the soldiers, and it is estimated that the casualties are at least two hundred.

Father Gapon, the young leader of the strikers, has been wounded.

THE UPHEAVAL IN RUSSIA.

STRIKERS' CASUALTIES.

MILITARY DEFEATED.

London, 23rd January, 4.40 p.m.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* has wired to his journal that the total casualties in the recent fighting were, in round figures, 2,000 killed and 5,000 wounded.

The strikers have since seized thousands of explosives.

Twelve thousand Capiloff (P) workers have, after a severe fight with government troops, succeeded in defeating the military and are now marching into the capital.

Opium for China.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

BOMBAY, 26th January.
The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer left Bombay yesterday afternoon with about 908 chests of Malwa opium. Prices are as follows:—
Malwa (New) Rs. 1,070
(Old) .. 1,770
(Oldest) .. 1,850

A MISSION OF MERCY.

H.M.S. "HUMBER"

LEAVES FOR PORT ARTHUR.

23rd inst.

We understand on reliable authority that H.M.'s storeship *Humber*, which left here about 7 p.m. on Saturday, is proceeding to Weihaiwei, Port Arthur and Dalny with medical stores, appliances, etc., for use for the wounded. Fleet-Surgeon P. B. Handyside, R.N., has embarked on the *Humber*, which may put in at Shanghai on her way to the north. It will be remembered that in our columns a few days since we stated that H.M.S. *Andromeda* had been despatched with medical comforts, etc., to Port Arthur, on the fall of the stronghold, but while being thanked by the Japanese, was politely informed that her presence was not then required.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

24th inst.

The annual meeting of the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial, Netherlands, and Alice Memorial Maternity Hospitals was held last evening. Among those present were: Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Chairman), Dr. Mitchell, Thomson, and Ho Kai, Revs. H. R. Wells and T. W. Pearce, Messrs. S. W. Tso, A. Mackenzie, A. Rumjahn, Chau Siu Ki and Clark, and Dr. Gibson (Secretary).

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Wells, in submitting his report, said there had been an exceptionally heavy expenditure this year in the matter of furniture—about \$800—spent mainly in connection with the Materiel Hospital, but thanks to Mr. Brewin, Mr. Chau Siu Ki and other friends, they had been able to clear off this balance.

Mr. Rumjahn moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Chau Siu Ki seconded the motion, which was carried.

BALANCE SHEET.

In presenting the balance sheet of the Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital Building Fund, Dr. Gibson said the hospital opened free of debt. With Dr. Ho Kai and others, funds had come in as promised.

Dr. Thomson moved, and the Rev. T. W. Pearce seconded, that the balance sheet as submitted be adopted. Carried.

THANKS.

Mr. A. Mackenzie moved a vote of thanks to those who had been at work in connection with the accounts during the year. On Mr. Wells, as honorary treasurer, a great deal of work devolved and he could assure the committee they were fortunate in securing the services of a man like Mr. Wells. They also owed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lawson, the auditor. He had done his work carefully and well as they all knew, and well deserved the thanks of the Finance Committee.

RE-ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai had much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Mr. Brewin as chairman for the coming year. It was entirely due to his energetic action in 1904 that the balance of \$3,600 odd was wiped off. In Mr. Brewin they had a most energetic and sympathetic chairman of the Finance Committee, and he certainly thought that no one in the Colony could occupy that position in a more effective manner than he (Mr. Brewin) had.

Mr. Tso seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Brewin thanked them for their kindness shown in acknowledging the kind way Dr. Ho Kai had spoken of him, and said it was very gratifying to read the good record of progress made by the Hospital since 1887, the steady increase in the number of patients, and the large additions to the accommodation. He was very glad to know that during the present year they would have another reminder in existence in Hongkong of the debt we owe to the philanthropy of Dr. Ho Kai and his family. He suggested to those most keenly interested in extending the Materiel Hospital and wished to further its work would be in the establishment of what is called in India a Zenana Mission. Considerable support is received by the Chinese at present, as can be seen by the names on the committee. If they received their support, imagine what it would be if they were practically benefiting from the hospital. At present they are purely actuated to subscribe by abstract evidence. Until they had penetrated into Chinese families—which can only be done by the advent of a lady doctor—and convinced the Chinese ladies that they and their children will derive practical benefit from European doctors, they could not expect, he thought, much greater assistance than they receive at present. Mr. Wells and Dr. Ho Kai were very kind in remarking what he had done towards wiping off the hospital's debt. They would all agree with him in wishing Dr. Gibson *bon voyage*, and permitting him to recruit his health after the arduous labour which the post he holds entails.

Dr. Gibson thanked the members of the committee for their kind wishes. His work was pleasure to him, and he hoped to resume it after his short holiday.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

From the 104 report of the above institutions we learn that throughout the year the numbers of cases treated have been well maintained, the outpatient department showing an increase of 1,359 over returns for 1903. It is gratifying that through the generous help of friends at home and in the Colony the Materiel Hospital has been erected, furnished and no debt remains on the building. In 1887 the Alice Memorial Hospital was opened, in 1893 the Netherlands Hospital, in 1904 the Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital, and in 1905 the Ho Kai Kwei Hospital, which has already been begun, will be completed. The site of

BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING.

THE GOVERNOR ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

The fourteenth annual presentation of prizes in connection with the above school took place at noon, to-day, H.E. the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.), kindly distributing the prizes to the successful scholars. He was accompanied by Mr. R. A. B. Ponsbury, his Private Secretary, and Mr. E. A. Irving, Inspector of Schools, there being a very large attendance of parents, old scholars and friends of the pupils. The proceedings were prefaced by a short programme, in which the girls took part, of drilling and club swinging, recitations, dumb-bell drill by the junior girls (which was really very good), and singing. All the items were cleverly presented, and reflect the highest credit on Mrs. Bateman, the Head Mistress, and her able staff of assistants. The programme being concluded,

THE REPORT.

The Inspector of Schools read the following report addressed to the Hon. Mr. F. H. May:—Sir, I have the honour to forward you the 14th annual report of the Bellios Public School for Girls.

Attendance.—These show a decided improvement on the last few years, partly due, no doubt, to the absence of the plague epidemic which has so seriously affected our numbers in former years. The average daily attendance (excluding the Chinese girls-learning Chinese only) for this year is 113.63, as compared with 1903 93.5; 1902 89.5. In the purely Chinese division the number on the roll totals 290. The attendance has, on the whole, been very regular, some pupils living as far away as Kowloon and Wanchai having made the full number, 265, while several have only been absent one or two days throughout the year.

Changes in the school.—At the beginning of the year a new arrangement of the Infant Department was made. Up till that time, all beginners, no matter what their age or nationality, were admitted to the Infant Department. By the new arrangement all the English-speaking infants were formed into a class with Miss Winnie Bateman as their teacher. All the non-English speaking pupils in the Department were placed under the care of Miss Bateman with Miss Vanstone to assist her. The Indian boys were drafted off to form the nucleus of a school for Indians, and Mrs. Hatwell was appointed to take charge of them. They occupy at present, one of the class rooms on the top floor.

The number of Chinese girls learning English has increased under the present arrangement from 32 to 69. The number entered in the year being 68. (During the year some have left for various reasons, the number now in attendance being 60.)

The number of English infants under Miss Winnie Bateman has also increased. When the class was formed it numbered 16, and the number on the roll in December was 32. It is certainly easier as well as pleasanter to teach pupils all speaking the same language, whether that language be Chinese or English.

The two highest classes in the Chinese division come up for lessons in English with Miss Bateman's pupils, for 2 hours every morning. For this no fees are charged as it is more or less compulsory. The girls are shy and awkward when they first come, but they soon overcome this and, to judge by their faces, seem to enjoy their English lessons.

The first class, representing Standard VII, are young for such advanced work, their ages averaging 14 years only. But by diligence and co-operation with my efforts they have overcome many difficulties and it has been a great pleasure to work with them. They have all worked very well and those who have obtained prizes have done so by gaining only a few marks more than their less successful classmates.

Staff.—The staff has changed a little during the year. Mrs. Titcher has been away on leave since March. We expect her back next March. I shall be very much pleased to have her with us again. Miss Vanstone sent in her resignation in April, having learned typewriting and preferring it to teaching. She left shortly before her month was finished or another teacher appointed in her place. Fortunately we were able to secure the services of Miss Lily Heang, who has proved a kind and capable teacher. Mrs. Hatwell resigned her position as teacher of the Indian boys in November owing to the corps to which her husband belonged being sent home. Mrs. Whitehead was appointed as her successor and is now in charge of the class.

School Grant.—An increase was made in the school grant and we were able to send home an order for several school appliances that were badly needed. Our school-rooms with the new pictures and maps on the walls, look much brighter, and the lessons with the pictures to illustrate them are much more attractive in the eyes of the juniors. There is still a want unsupplied and that is suitable readers for those learning to speak English. The ordinary readers are either altogether too childish in their ideas or else too advanced in language. It is surprising the long and difficult words that are used in English Children's story books.

Examination.—Our school was examined before the Xmas holidays and the Inspector took away the exercise books of the Chinese learning English to judge of the pupils' progress by them. Some of the classes had a short oral examination and some did papers set by Mr. Irving. We have not had the Report yet, and so cannot quite tell whether to feel jubilant or sad.

In October of last year we had the honour of receiving our new Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, at our school. He expressed satisfaction with what he saw. We were only sorry he had so little time to spare us, but before coming to us he had been at Queen's College and that being so large a school had taken up most of the time.

Perhaps we may have the pleasure of another and more lengthy visit another day, when we can show him more of what we do.

PRIZE LIST.

H. E. the Governor distributed the prizes as follows:—

ENGLISH DIVISION.

Class I.—Ellia Hyndman, Ester Noma, M. Peterson. Class II.—Wan Ying Ching, Olive Lee Choo, May Kiu. Class III.—Mabel Long, Mary Lindholm, Agnes Lee. Class IV.—Nellie Ray, Kitty Hung, Daisy Crolius. Class V.—Mabel Mooney, May Leabill, Ethel Mooney.

CHINESE LEARNING ENGLISH.

Class III.—Li King Ngon, Tai Mei Ngon, Lo Lai Wa. Class II.—Chan Wei Cheung, Rodney Lee Choo, Charlotte Gittins. Class II.—Li King Yung, Cissie Johansson, Hung Kai Mui. Class I.—Luk Ngon, A. Lin, Yung Nai Chi, Yung Kam Kau.

Chinese girls studying English (2 hours only, daily). 1. Kwan Un Yau. 2. Lai Yau. Needwork.—1. Martha Peterson. 2. Ivy Lee Choo. 3. Annie Olo. 4. Mabel Mooney. 5. Lee Ut Yung. 6. Li King Yung. Drilling.—Seniors.—Ida Noma. Juniors.—Kitty Hung.

Map Drawing.—Annie Leabill.

Good Attendance.—Mary Peterson, Wan Ying Ching, Tai Mei Ngon, Merriam Alaraki, Zahara Alaraki, O. Lee Choo, Mollie Mooney, M. Lindholm, A. Olson, Li King Ngon, Chan Wei Cheung, Lo Yung, Ester Noma, May Kiu, Wei Lee Choo, Lo Kwan Yung, Ida Noma, A. Wung, C. Lee, A. Leabill, Lo Lai Wa, E. Mow Fung, L. Rose, M. Long, D. Crolius. Scholarships.—1. Ida Noma, 2. Edith Mow Fung, 3. Daisy Crolius, 4. Lily Fok, 5. Hung Kau Mui.

CHINESE DIVISION.

Embroidery.—Class VII.—Lai Mei Yau, Class VI.—Kwan Un Yau, Class V.—Hung Tai Lan, Class IV.—Tsun Yau Ho, Class III.—Mak Wo, Class II.—Yau Kwai, Class I.—Kong King, Li Ut Yung, Fung Chan. Chinese Literature.—Class VII.—Hung Tai, Lai Mei Yau, Lei Shan Kan. Class VI.—Kwan Un Yau, Wong Sai Mui, Chau Chi. Class V.—Ng Lin Yau, Chan Pik Mei. Class IV.—Leung Yau, Leung Ping Yung, Chan Pik Lin. Class III.—Kong Tsoi, Ko Tsui Lan, Yip Kat Tsung. Class II.—Ho Tsui Ngon, Fung Koi Kwan, Yau Kam. Class I.—Lai Ping, Leung Kan, So King.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H.E. the Governor said:—Ladies and Gentlemen: It was only after some hesitation that I acceded to the suggestion of the Inspector of Schools that I should include this school among those at which I was to present prizes this year, as the subject of girls' education is not one with regard to which I have very definite ideas, and such ideas as I have are, I fear, somewhat heterodox. The functions of men and women in life are very different, and must I believe always remain so. The most ardent supporter of women's rights will hardly claim that they can become soldiers, or policemen; blacksmiths or carpenters. As no one can well direct work he is physically incapable of himself performing, it follows that women are by nature precluded from those professions ultimately based on physical force or hard labour, such as the administration of government, the practice of navigation, war, law, engineering, etc. Then I believe that with the physical difference between men and women goes a mental difference. There are two elements in the mind of every man and every woman. The first is the male element, which is called variously judgment, reasoning power, or colloquially sound common sense. The second is the female element which is by different people termed intuition, imagination, and sometimes genius. In the man the first of these elements predominates, and in the woman the second. But without some imagination, a man, though he may be effective, cannot be great. In the woman there often lacks that closeness of reasoning power, necessary to give practical effect to their genius, and it is thus only through her influence on others that she can become the creator of great works. Roughly speaking, man makes life possible: woman makes it beautiful, or as a poet has prettily put it: "Men are God's trees: Women God's flowers." Culture is necessary for the proper development of both, but has to be differently directed. In the use of the trees, we want the wood and the shade, that is the strength and the protective power. In the use of the flowers it is the fragrance, the colour, and the form, that is sweetness, sympathy and gentleness of manners that we look for. While therefore the education of boys must be largely utilitarian, the training of girls should be directed towards making them intelligent and appreciative. The power of conversing in their own and other languages, and the understanding of art, music and literature, with its attendant studies of history and geography, are the proper subjects for them to be taught, with only so much arithmetic as will help them in their marketing and household accounts, and such practical science as will enable them to apply the principles of hygiene to their homes, and may help them in that great and comparatively new branch of woman's work, the nursing of the sick. I see no need for the instruction, which I found being given in one of the Girls' schools of the Colony, in Stocks and Shares. Such instruction can lead them to no ideals and hardly even to that object of questionable desirability—the acquisition of wealth. I see little advantage to be gained from the study of algebra, and other branches of mathematics, subjects not likely to yield either profit or pleasure to a girl in after life. In science again, more than in other subjects, the little knowledge likely to be gained in a girls' school may prove a dangerous thing. Ladies and Gentlemen: What I have said has been addressed to you. It was possibly, as it was intended to be, above the heads of the boys and girls here. Children: I am satisfied with the report that has been made on your work during the past term. I want you to go on working hard, so that when you have finished your school course you will be able to understand and talk about the beautiful things that are described in books, and are to be seen and heard in every corner of the earth, so that you may be able to help your parents in the house, and that the girls when they marry may be companions to their husbands and that the Chinese girls may be of assistance to their mothers-in-law. The statement in the report that has pleased me most is the favourable mention of your conduct, and of the improvement in manners among the Chinese girls. I wish now to present a special prize to the best conducted girl of the senior class, and Mrs. Bateman has said that this prize should be presented to Miss Ida Noma.

Miss Noma then came forward and received the prize from His Excellency. Mr. Irving, on behalf of the Head Mistress and Staff, thanked His Excellency very sincerely for his kindness in coming there to distribute the prizes. They did not forget that this was not the first many occasions on which he had distributed prizes in their schools, and he thought if His Excellency would allow him to say so, the results were likely to be most satisfactory. Their scholars were stimulated by receiving prizes at the hands of the representative of His Majesty the King, and any words of advice or encouragement coming from such a source, were likely to have a lasting effect. With regard to the views His Excellency had expressed in regard to female education, he hoped they would do their best to embody them in a practical form.

This concluded the business, the children after singing the National Anthem, giving three cheers as the Governor left the building.

THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

The annual distribution of prizes, in connection with the above school, took place at noon, to-day, H. E. the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.), giving away the prizes to the successful students. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Hongkong presided, and was supported by, in addition to His Excellency, Revs. J. T. Johnson, T. W. Pearce, W. Bridie, J. H. France, W. J. Southam, J. Wells, Gottschalk, J. Guntman, Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Messrs. R. A. B. Ponsbury, G. Percy (the Headmaster), E. A. Hewett, H. Sykes, R. Matthey, J. Vanstone, W. D. Braidwood, H. Baker and others, the com-

pany including a very large number of ladies. The proceedings opened with a chorus.

HEAD MASTER'S REPORT.

Mr. G. Percy read the following report:—The past twelve months have been marked by several important changes. As more boys apply than we can possibly receive, we have selected young applicants rather than the older ones of 18 to 25 years so that the average age of the school is lower than formerly, and the several members of a class are more nearly of an age.

The new Code which came into force on 1st January allows greater latitude in arrangement of subjects and classification of pupils. On reassembling after the Chinese New Year holiday, each of the four lower classes was divided into two sections, namely, A for non-Chinese, B for Chinese. The former have more time for Arithmetic and other subjects which small European and Eurasian boys find difficult, and the latter spend more time in Reading and explanation by a Chinese teacher. B.M. Inspector no longer holds an annual examination of every boy in every subject, but bases his opinion of the school on surprise visits of inspection of the ordinary work and such examination as he judges necessary. On 28th May he wrote "Generally speaking the work done was very satisfactory." On 28th September he examined the four lower standards in reading, geography and arithmetic and on 19th December the three highest standards, and wrote that pending a full report he might say that the school did very well.

Twenty-one boys entered for the Oxford Local Examination: 16 passed, namely, 2 senior, 4 junior, 10 preliminary. For the first time we had a senior candidate in honours, Edward Law having that proud position and being also specially distinguished in history, which is the only Distinction won by Hongkong candidates. John Crolius was placed in honours in preliminary. Mr. H. Hastings, a former pupil now resident in Formosa, has kindly presented valuable prizes to these two.

It is my practice to hold weekly examinations of classes throughout the year, in the higher forms this is done on paper. The half year's work was tested before the summer vacation. The prizes are awarded on the marks throughout the year checked by the annual examination (for promotion) which was held from 4th to 16th January when the year's work was passed under review and was found on the whole to be very satisfactory, particularly the geography and history papers; the English composition has also greatly improved; the Euclid was somewhat weak. Considerable changes have also been made in the teaching of Chinese and in translation. The total enrolment of scholars was 295, and the average daily attendance was 188 (last year 171).

On March 22nd the teaching staff was increased by the addition of Mrs. Noble who has had experience both in London and Pombay and has proved a valuable acquisition.

On September 9th Mr. P. L. Brown arrived from England. He is a trained and certificated teacher and has taken the place of Mr. C. R. S. Cooper who left for the Shanghai Public School after two years' residence in Hongkong. We were very sorry to lose the services of Mr. H. Jackson, whose knowledge of English and Chinese was invaluable. He had taught the lower classes with great care and success for nearly three years and left the Colony in October to return to his native place in New Zealand. Mr. Ma Shiu-tau took Mr. Jackson's place. The rest of the staff, Mr. Bykes, Mr. Brown, Mr. Arnold and Mrs. Grimes have continued to give every satisfaction.

Great attention has, as in former years, been given to physical training; the popular bathing expeditions were kept up twice a week whenever the weather permitted during the summer and were clothed with races and aquatic sports at Fu Tsai-chau. Our new drill instructor from the West Kent Regiment has not been able to attend as regularly as his predecessor, his time being more required for army duties, so that our intended exhibition of drill has to be postponed.

In cricket, under the fostering care of Mr. Brown, our first and second teams have been invariably successful in their matches with other schools in the Colony. We have joined the new Football League, and though our boys are younger and smaller than those of most other schools we intend to do our best towards winning the Challenge Shield. Tennis and Fives are also played. At the Victoria Regatta, as no other school entered for the Boys' Race, we sent in two crews and the prize was carried off by the boat of which T. Jex was cox.

We have had several pleasant interruptions to the monotony of routine. On Sept. 26th we were honoured by a visit from H.E. the Governor, who kindly devoted much of his valuable time to a thorough inspection of the boys and premises and was vociferously cheered when a holiday was announced. During the kindness of Mr. Taylor and Mr. H. C. Austen two very enjoyable evenings were spent with the gramophone. The Rev. T. Wright gave an interesting lecture on his journey round the world, illustrated with lantern slides. The girls and boys of the two Diocesan Schools had an enjoyable Christmas picnic in the launch Dragon (kindly lent by E. A. Hewett, Esq.) to Little Hongkong; an amusing programme of sports was carried out and after tea prizes and gifts were presented to all, Mr. J. Sullivan, of Amoy, kindly contributing to the expense.

The health of all has been remarkably good, there being an almost entire absence of malarial fever, wounds and bruises incidental to football and cricket being almost the only ailments.

The Committee are considering a scheme for the further development and improvement of the Institution.

The charitable side of the work is not neglected and in fact is increasing. In addition to 4 orphans supported by the Freemasons, there are 8 boarders entirely dependent on the school for board, clothing and education, as well as others on reduced fees. Two English boys born in Australia have been rescued, one sent us by H.M. Consul at Amoy, from actual slavery, in the interior and the other sent us by the Ladies' Benevolent Society, evidently a case of kidnapping for slavery.

Our best thanks are again due to the following friends who have kindly contributed prizes:—Mrs. Siebs, Hon. Wei Yau, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Messrs. L. Arnold, F. B. L. Bowley, T. Edwards, Fung Wa Chun, E. Hastings, E. A. Hewett, Ho Fook, Ho Tung, J. Olson, A. Rumjahn, Sin Tak-lan.

THE REPORT OF.

held this month, by Rev. P. Jenkins, is as follows:—

Taking into consideration that most of the boys are taught and examined in what to them is a foreign language, the result of the Scripture Examination is very satisfactory.

The four boys in Standard VII. did excellent papers, and gave evidence of understanding and appreciating what had been taught them.

Of the eighteen boys in Standard VI., the first six on the list did very well indeed, while more than half obtained more than 50 per cent.

Twelve of the twenty-eight scholars comprising Standard V. were awarded over 60 per

cent, the first boy obtaining 84 per cent, while the first eight were most satisfactory.

Standard IV. was not quite so good. Out of twenty-six boys only six obtained over 40 per cent.

The majority of the boys in Standard III. evidently did not understand the questions, and their answers were in most cases anything but to the point; however, this under the circumstances is far from surprising.

On the whole a very good knowledge of the text of Holy Scripture was displayed, and very many of the boys seem to be well grounded in the Church catechism.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION, 1904.

Seniors.—Edward Law, in honours with distinction in history, U. Wai-Tak; Juniors:—Fung Hing-yuk, W. Hagen, T. Lof, Ng Wai; Preliminary.—J. Crolius in honours, F. J. Brandt, H. G. Brandt, Chan Lam Ping, Dr. D. J. Jex, C. G. Mackenzie, Pun Ping Leung, F. F. Siemsen and W. Thom.

CLASS PRIZES.

VII Standard, (1) Fung Hing-yuk; VI Standard, (1) E. G. Brandt, (2) J. Crolius; V Standard, (1) G. Wong, (2) R. J. Hastings; IV Standard, (1) L. Clement, (2) I. Chin, Tsin-shin; III Standard, (1) Chung Tso-ling, (2) Fung Hon-pak; II Standard, (1) G. Litton, (2) A. Kay; I Standard, (1) Yung I-chung, (2) Yan Fat-ku; II Standard, (1) N. D. Rumjahn, (2) C. K. May; II Standard, (1) Ip Hing-tung, (2) Tang Hing-ye; I Standard, (1) T. Rowland, (2) G. F. Lammert; I Standard, (1) Tam Iu-chung, (2) Tam Taz-yau.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

VII Standard, Oxford Prize, E. Law; Shakespeare, Dr. T. Lof; Scripture, Dr. J. Glaiser; VI Standard, Oxford, Dr. J. Crolius; Mathematics and Scripture H. G. Brandt; V Standard, (1) A. Watson, (2) I. B. Standard, (1) Yung I-chung, (2) Yan Fat-ku; III Standard, (1) A. Watson, (2) I. B. Standard, (1) Yung I-chung, (2) Yan Fat-ku; II Standard, (1) A. Watson, (2) I. B. Standard, (1) Yung I-chung, (2) Yan Fat-ku; I Standard, (1) A. Watson, (2) I. B. Standard, (1) Yung I-chung, (2) Yan Fat-ku.

Chinese Studies: (1) Lam Sing-fung, (2) Cheung Kwok-mau, (3) Chan Cheuk-nam. Chinese Translation: Chan Wing-to. Type-writing: R. S. Simmons. Music: W. Thom. Conduct: W. Druce.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H.E. the Governor said:—My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen: The report of the Head Master which has been read to us is satisfactory. Here as at Queen's College there are more boys desirous of entering the school than can be received, showing an increased appreciation of the education offered at the principal boys' schools in the Colony. The division of the lower classes into Chinese and non-Chinese sections has effected an improvement which the report for 1903 showed was necessary. The school did well on the visits of the Inspector of Schools and at the Oxford Local Examinations and I would add that I had direct evidence at my own inspection on September 26th that the teaching of the boys was thorough and the tone of the school good. I congratulate Mr. Percy and his very capable staff on these results. The weak point of the School according to the report of the Inspector of Schools is history. In spite of the distinction gained by Edward Law, the Inspector calls attention to the fact that while the boys who presented themselves for the Oxford Local Examinations passed in geography, they were successful in less than half of their papers in history. It seems to me possible that the lack of interest aroused in schools by the study of history may be due to the dullness of its groundwork consisting, as it generally does, largely of names and dates committed to memory. I have often thought whether this could not be avoided and some more attractive method of teaching introduced; but I have been forced to the conclusion that names and dates are more easily and more permanently learnt in our school days than afterwards, and are the only satisfactory scaffolding from which a sound structure of historical knowledge can be afterwards erected. It is true that unless one is endowed with the memory of a Macaulay one cannot carry a collection of dates through life, but if one starts with such a collection one has incidents and periods between or round which to group the great movements of the world's development. I will give you one or two examples of this grouping. At the present moment I am ashamed to say I do not recall the exact date of the founding of Rome or of the fall of Constantinople, but I know that Roman history limited in either direction by those events, extended from about seven and a half centuries before the Christian Era to nearly five centuries after it. The first two and a half centuries were those of the growth of Rome under the more or less mythological kings. During the next period of nearly equal length Rome as a republic extended over Italy. In the third period of some 250 years which brings us to the Christian Era she became an empire covering the West and South of Europe the North of Africa and the East of Asia. It was close on 300 years before this empire began to break up and for another 100 years its traditions and forms lingered on in the Eastern Empire with its capital at Constantinople. The fall of that city which sent classical learning wandering westward occurred at about the same time as the invention of printing and the early maritime discoveries produced the first great movement of Europe the Renaissance. The height of that movement was at a date which always clings to my memory—the year 1492. In that year a new world was discovered across the Atlantic. The Mussulman who had so recently gained a footing in the East was finally expelled from western Europe by the conquest of Granada and the death of Lorenzo the Magnificent and also in the downfall of Florence the city par excellence of art and learning where the Tuscan painters, Michel Angelo, Galileo, Pico, and the Platonists and a host of others flourished under the enlightened patronage of the Medici. As the Renaissance was the movement of the 15th century so was the Reformation that of the 16th. The close of the 17th century was marked by the growth of modern scientific and philosophic ideas and the desire for freedom which acted against the oppression of the ruling classes produced the great upheaval of the French Revolution in the last decades of the 18th century. The absolutism of Napoleon at the commencement of the 19th century was the natural reaction from the success of the Revolution, and the quiet period that followed the downfall of Napoleon was again a reaction from the stirring times of the war which lasted during the domination of Europe. This quiet time gave birth to the industrial movement which characterised the latter half of the 19th century. I will now leave the general history of Europe in order to give you an example from English history of the use of dates as historical scaffolding. The year 1215 is familiar to you all as the date of the signing of Magna Charta in the reign of John. This King was nicknamed Lackland because he lost his French territories. The result of this loss was that the Plantagenets, from Norman Dukes, holding England by right of conquest, became English Kings who considered that they had claims on the Norman Duchy. The battle of Agincourt in 1415, and

200 years after the signing of Magna Charta, marked the highest point ever reached in the assertion of those claims. The ill-success of the King who followed Henry V, and the subsequent internal troubles in England at the time of the Wars of the Roses, led her to abandon the attempt to become a continental power. Some two hundred years after Agincourt, she had started her first colonial efforts, and laid the foundation of her commerce, and it was her colonies and her commerce that led her again to take part in wars on the continent, and to the battle of Waterloo in 1815, exactly 400 years after Agincourt, and 600 years after the signing of Magna Charta. With these examples of historical scaffolding from the general history of Europe and the history of England, I must, I fear stop. I should have liked to have given another with reference to the East, and to have run over briefly the salient features in the histories of the five ancient monarchies of Egypt, Chaldaea, Assyria, Babylonia and Persia of my own people—the Jews, of classical India, of Sanskrit times and of the vast Empire of China, which differs from the other Eastern countries I have named in having remained under practically the same form of government from the earliest dawn of history to the present day. But my speech has degenerated into a lecture which has made an undue claim on your time and attention. I only hope that what I have said may have impressed the idea on some here that a scaffolding of dates and facts acquired in a school course of history, helps the subsequent building up of the world's stories, and that these stories are of intense interest. I will now conclude by evincing my own interest in the subject and stimulating that of the boys of this school in another way, viz: by presenting an extra prize to the boy who has shown himself the most promising student of history, and I have much pleasure in presenting this parcel of books to Mr. Edward Law, who has earned distinction at the Oxford Local Examination in the study, and I hope he will find them of great value. (Applause.)

Bishop Hoare said he wanted to say a few words, and first of all, he would say he was sure he was voicing the feelings of all present when he thanked His Excellency most heartily for coming there to distribute the prizes. He was sure it was of very great value to all their educational work in the Colony to have the Head of the Government showing a real practical interest in the education of the youth of the Colony, and come around their schools and give them real good advice, as to how a great deal of the educational work should be carried on. And he thought they were to be congratulated in having a Governor who could really be a help to them in their educational work. His Excellency had been speaking on the study of history. Now he had had a great deal of experience in teaching of all kinds, and he had never yet found a royal road to teaching history, for he considered it the most difficult of all subjects to teach. It was a most difficult subject to teach and a most difficult subject for boys to learn, and to his mind the difficulty lay in the fact that the teacher did not know where to begin and where to end, the subject was so vast. He had to announce that the holidays began that day, and the school reopened on the 1st March. He wished them all a pleasant holiday, and a very prosperous time when they came back at the beginning of next term. As at the prize distribution at St. Stephen's College, he had promised prizes for the encouragement of athletics amongst the boys, he had great pleasure in promising the boys of the Diocesan School similar encouragements, and he hoped the two schools would meet in friendly matches at cricket, tennis, etc., throughout the year.

Three cheers were then lustily given for the Governor, the Ladies of Hongkong, and the Headmaster and Mrs. Percy, after which the proceedings terminated.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE GOVERNOR ON MATHEMATICS.

25th inst.

The large hall of Queen's College was crowded at noon, to-day, on the occasion of the annual prize distribution. H.E. the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.) being present and handing the prizes to the successful scholars. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., and Mrs. May, Consul-General Romano, Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Mrs. Graham Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Rev. T. W. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Miss W. Bateman, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Fines, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. and Miss Craig, Miss Sheilbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Braidwood, Mr. and Miss Seih, Rev. J. W. Southam, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. S. W. To, Mr. T. Percy, Mr. Irving, Mr. R. A. B. Ponsbury (Private Secretary to the Governor), Mr. J. Dyer Ball, Dr. Thompson, Rev. C. H. Hickling, Mr. J. J. Leiria, Mr. and Mrs. Mooney.

HEAD MASTER'S REPORT.

Dr. G. E. Bateson Wright, D. D. (Oxon), Head Master, read the following report, which was addressed to the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, Colonial Secretary:—I have the honour to submit the annual report on Queen's College for the year 1904. The total number on the roll was 1,001, the average daily attendance being 1,000; both figures are in excess of those reached in 1903 and form a record. Our attendance, which in England would be the object of congratulation and envy, were seriously affected by the phenomenal number of cases of influenza. The slight diminution in fees, \$13, is due to the unprecedented exodus, in the first half of the year, of 166 boys from the upper school, which in March consisted of 407 boys. The vacant accommodation was as far as possible utilised for the preparatory school where the fees are lower. It is much to be regretted that it is a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy to curtail the boy's education just when it is ripening in order to earn so much the earlier a few dollars a month. Parents have often subsequently deplored the fatal mistake they have thus made.

The total number of applicants for seats in 1904 was 682, of which 160 (or 23 per cent) failed to satisfy the simple entrance test in Chinese, and 69 more were refused for want of room. Thus 453 boys were admitted. On the other hand, 495 boys left in the course of the year. So long ago as in my annual report, January 1896, I pointed out that, while this annual change of one-third of the total number of scholars is prejudicial to the best interests of education, it has always obtained in the history of this college, i.e. for over forty years.

In the Estimates, \$66,689 were voted for Queen's College, of this sum only \$50,411 were expended, including Crown Agents' Account. The total amount of fees was \$29,048, and minor sums were paid to the Government; leaving \$31,137 as the Government share of expenditure on Queen's College for the year 1904 chargeable to the public. It is to be noted that though in the Estimates there was an increase of expenditure of \$8,148 the actual increase of cost to the Government was only \$5,184 for normal master, an additional English master, five vernacular masters

and higher rate of salaries for Chinese assistants. Mr. A. J. May, the second master, returned to the Colony on the 28th September; Mr. Ralph had been acting for him up to 25th February and Mr. Denly from the 1st March; having returned on the 25th February. Mr. Ralph went on twelve months' leave to Europe on 23rd March. Messrs. de-Martin, B. A. (Dublin), and Garrett, B.A. (Canterbury) arrived on 25th February and 24th September respectively; both gentlemen have zealously and successfully taken up their work, which being chiefly of an elementary character with Chinese pupils is a novel experience. The former is a new appointment to the eleventh English mastership, put on 1904 Estimates for the first time; the latter fills the vacancy caused by the sad death of Mr. Seymour, who was at his duties from 9 to 12 September, 1904. Mr. May, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital at 3.30 the same day on a medical certificate declaring him to be suffering from Bright's disease, and died Tuesday, 17th May, at 11.30 p.m. Mr. Seymour took great interest in the boys' sports, and his classes passed successfully with high percentages. Four Chinese assistants left in the past twelve months. Mr. Au Ying Ching, 9th O.A., on 3rd February going to the Sanitary Department. Mr. Wong Ming, 3rd C.A., on 29th February, as interpreter and translator to Messrs. Johnston, Stokes, and Master, solicitors. Mr. Luk Ki-kwong, 5th C.A., on 31st March as instructor at the Military College at Whampoa, and Mr. Wong Kai-leung, 4th C.A., on 31st December to join the interpretation branch of the Registrar-General's department. These unavoidable losses temporarily weaken the strength of the teaching staff. Mr. Wong Kai-leung, with his bright cheerful disposition and readiness to contribute to the college organs, *The Yellow Dragon*, will be specially missed.

Nearly all the recommendations made in para. 7 of my annual report dated 25th January, 1902, have now been carried into effect, with very promising results. An additional English master has been appointed; an allowance for a normal master has been granted and a vernacular school has been restored. The results of the Oxford local examinations in 1904 were, as regards Queen's College, inferior to those in 1903; only 18 good marks being obtained as against 40. The percentage of passes were: senior 50, juniors 50 and preliminary 78, the last being very satisfactory. It is worthy of record that several boys from this Colony (including this college) have recently found the possession of Oxford certificates of great value on proceeding to England and America; the senior being accepted in lieu of the Entrance examination required by medical and legal societies, and the junior facilitating admission to various schools.

Under standing orders from the Governing Body I held the annual examination. Oral examination, 1,025 boys in reading and conversation, and 170 boys of class VII in grammar lasted 24 days from Monday, 28th November, to Saturday, 17th December. Paper-work occupied 18 days Dec. 23, 27-30, Jan. 4-7, 9-14, 16-18. The results are as follows:

Upper School.....320 boys examined 199 or 62 per cent passed.
Lower School.....170 boys examined 104 or 61 per cent passed.
Preparatory School.....111 boys examined 68 or 61 per cent passed.
Total for the college 1001.....871 or 87 per cent passed.

These figures compare very favourably with those of 1903, but, with the exception of class II. A, which is deserving of special mention, the general tone of work throughout the college was lower than in the previous year. The total marks obtained by the head-boys of classes were lower, and marks 39-49 fair were far too common. These facts, coupled with the depression referred to above in Oxford local results, corroborate the estimate formed in the course of the year by my staff and myself that 1904, as compared with 1902-1903, was a year of lean kine.

Reading, dictation, composition, history and Shakespeare were the subjects in which boys most fully repaid the labours of their masters. Both the translations from and into Chinese, now confined to the upper school, were well done, there being considerable improvement in the attempt to render the unseen pieces given in both subjects to all three classes. Mathematics were very weak, algebra being the best subject, Euclid and mensuration the worst. Book-keeping in class II. A proved a fiasco, serious blunders vitiating 70 per cent of the papers.

able improvement of several boys, who after falling at midsummer rose twenty or even thirty places at the annual examination. It is to be hoped that, in a few years, boys will be more equally distributed among the five classes, and that few boys will fail to pass the simple entrance test examination.

Discipline in the college remains excellent. There is, however, a matter affecting which I desire to draw the attention of the public. There is a tendency on the part of some Chinese parents and guardians to treat Queen's College, as if it were a hotel. Boys are taken away and sent on a tour of the other schools and readmission is claimed for them on the plea that they prefer our fare. Again, boys are sent to Canton or Macao and the head master is peremptorily ordered by letter to mark them on leave and readmit them on their return. Of the 65 boys dismissed in 1904, nearly all were removed from the books for this gross disregard of well-known school regulations. It is needless to add that leave is willingly granted in all urgent cases of sickness or death of relatives, and for some of the many family functions peculiar to China, but unknown in Europe.

Last May the register number of a boy on admission to this college was 10,000. Thus in 42 years a myriad names have been enrolled at Queen's College, and of these, three quarters have been entered in the last 23 years. At the last prize distribution held in the Central School (now Queen's College) in January 1883, Sir William Des Voeux spoke to the following effect: "The chief point I consider admirable about this school is its missionary purpose and work. The young men that complete their course of studies here are scattered over the vast empire of China and cannot fail to disseminate those Western ideas that they have acquired in this school and that appreciation of British government impressed upon them by their residence in this British colony." His Excellency rightly grasped the situation, but I venture to doubt that its full magnitude could have been realised by him. Say 9,000 boys have left this college and one third are scattered on the mainland; then we have a small army of 3,000 unpaid missionaries spreading Western ideas.

Dr. Bateson Wright, having finished reading the Report, warmly welcomed the Governor. He said it was not necessary for him as it had been during the past fifteen years to introduce the new Governor of the Colony to the Masters and boys. Immediately upon arrival he proposed to pay a visit to the College, but owing to the weather and the vacation, a postponement had to take place. But on the third of October he paid them a visit and made a thorough and complete inspection of the College and witnessed both the English and vernacular classes at work. He might say that the impression then produced on Masters and boys alike, was of so friendly a character, that he ventured to welcome him on that occasion as a friend, and not have to hail him as a stranger. (Applause.)

His Excellency then distributed the prizes. The Prize List for 1904-5 was as follows:—
Oxford Local 1904. (Senior).—Bunjee, C. A. A. Tse Yan-lung, A. A. (Junior).—Galluzzi, R. F. Pang Kwok Sui, Saragon, E. A. Alongo, D. A. Galluzzi, U. C. (Preliminary).—Wong Wai Shu, Budder Deen, Tsoi Wai Cheung, Mooney, R. J. Mok Kai-fuk, Cheung Wo Yau, Ho Shai-kit.

Scholarships.—Morrison Senior.—Lam Shiu-in. Morrison, Junior.—Ng Shuk-kun, I. V. A. Stewart, Hung Yu-chi. Bellios, Junior.—Galluzzi, U. Bellios, Junior.—Ng Cheung-han, I. I. C. Blake, P. Ang Kwok-sui.
Special Prizes.—Machell Memorial.—Saragon, E. Translation.—E. C. Ng Cheung-han, I. I. C. E. Tang Tat-hung, I. A. Mathematics (given by H. E. the Governor).—Tang Tat-hung. History.—I. A. Pang Kwok-sui, I. B. Tzel, C. I. A. Nazarin, R. I. B. Kwok Kwai-sheung. I. I. C. Fung Cheung. I. I. B. Cheung Wai-cheung. I. I. C. Au Kai-fan. Pupil Teachers.—Chan Tz-yui.

Special Prizes: Composition, I. A. Galluzzi, U. I. B. Currie, C. I. A. Budder Deen, I. B. Cheung Ka-shing, I. I. A. Kam Cheung, I. I. B. Chiu Weng-cheung, I. I. C. Sung Shui-ki.
English: Class Prizes, I. A. Lam Shiu-in (Morrison), Pang Kwok-sui (Blake), Jang Jai-hung (Mathematics), Galluzzi U. (Sm. Bellios), Alongo, D. (General Progress), I. B. Lo Chiu-ying, Chan Wai-tung, I. A. Leung Shai-wai, Wong Hoi-man, I. B. Ip Chi, Kok Kwai-sheung, I. I. A. Lau Shiu-kun, Yeung Pak-in, I. I. B. Yeung Ng, Leung Kau-ki, I. I. C. Ng Cheung-han, Au Kai-fan, I. A. Ng Shuk-kun (Morrison), Yeung Chik-pak, Lau Kwong-san, I. V. B. Lo Ping-nam, Tsoi Chik-min, I. V. C. Li Kwan-wei, Yeung Shuk-ping, V. A. Cheung Ka-cheung, Cheuk Man-shi, V. B. Cheung Chi-on, So Pui-hung, V. C. Cheung Hok-chau, Chan Pui-leung, V. D. Cheung Shau-min, V. I. A. Ip U-pak, Cheung Shau-min, V. I. B. Chan Kwai-ai, Pui Sang, V. I. C. Chan Hing-chung, Wan Kam-cho, V. I. D. Chin Lap, Lo Hin-cheung, V. I. E. Chan U-chiu, Li Pui-cheung, V. I. F. Yeung Ming-san, Cheung Yuk-ai, V. I. G. Chin Chung-cho, Yeung Kai-fo, V. I. H. Tse U-kwai, Kwong In-nan, V. I. I. U. Sheung, Au Yeung-si, V. I. J. Chan Leung-on, Chi Wai-ki.

General Progress.—I. B. Currie, C. I. A. Yamaki, M. I. A. Tsoi Wai-cheung, I. I. B. Osman, M. I. A. Abbas, V. I. B. Kwan I. I. A. Markar H. G. V. C. Gouji, I. V. I. Ismail, A. V. I. B. Osman, S. V. I. C. Wagener, R. V. I. D. Yeung Pun-sit, V. I. I. A. Ali Mahomet, V. I. I. B. Tsoi Yui-sun, V. I. I. C. Sin Lim.
Vernacular.—Class Prizes, I. A. Cheung Ling-fong, I. B. Ho Chik-nin, I. C. Yeung Kait-tek, I. D. Chan U-kwai, I. E. Au Yeung-hung, I. F. Yeung Shiu-po, I. G. Chin Iap, I. H. Ng Koo-peng, I. I. A. Kwok Wing-chi, I. I. B. Kwok U-shang, I. I. C. Cheung Yui, I. V. A. Chiu Cheung-cho, I. V. B. Chiu Chek-fan, I. V. C. Li Ting-in, V. D. Lo Chung-peng, Fung Hong-peng.

The Governor said: Dr. Bateson Wright, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have to thank you, Dr. Bateson Wright, for your kind words of welcome. It has given me special pleasure to present the prizes to-day at this principal school of the Colony, which has been established for over 40 years and has been for more than half of that period under your distinguished direction. The report which you have read to us is a business-like document. The record average daily attendance of 1,000 boys shows the great and growing importance of the institution. I noted with satisfaction your good report of your staff and the special words of praise that have been given to the five masters of the Vernacular School. Your remarks on the work done by the scholars in the different subjects of study are also interesting and lead me to hope that 1905 will be a year of promise. Ladies and gentlemen, you are probably by this time sufficiently familiar with my methods to anticipate that I shall pick out the weak subject of the school as the one to discuss on this occasion. In order not to disappoint you I will take the following paragraph from the Head Master's report: "Mathematics were very weak, a germ being the best subject, Euclid and mensuration the worst. Book-keeping in class I. A. produced a 'bad' serious blunder writing 70 per cent. of the papers." Instruction in mathematics in the College is confined to four elementary subjects. Arithmetic, including book-keeping, plane geometry, mensuration and algebra. At my request Mr. Wright has consented to add trigonometry as a subject of instruction to the higher classes. The practical

uses of arithmetic are too obvious to require exposition. It is used in the home as well as in the office in every enumeration, measurement, financial calculation or manipulation of statistics. Arithmetical operations are necessary for every other branch of mathematics not purely geometrical. Just as figures can be used to represent lines and areas so lines and areas can represent figures. The problems connected with lines and areas are those dealt with by plane geometry and Euclid, as the subject is often termed in our schools from the ancient Alexandrian who ingeniously, and logically put together a number of those problems. The combination of arithmetic and geometry is the science of mensuration an entirely practical science for obtaining in arithmetical terms areas of plane figures and contents, weights and values of solids. It is by mensuration that the merchant and the customs officer ascertain the contents of a cask, the surveyor the area of a field, and the engineer the weight of any part of his structure. The practical uses of algebra in which figures, lines, areas and contents are represented by alphabetical symbols, are, except for furnishing methods for multiplication of higher branches of mathematics, a little less obvious than the uses of arithmetic and mensuration, and the science is more open to the danger of its processes being carried out without a full knowledge of their meaning. It is certainly not often that the problems of daily life can be solved by equations, simple or quadratic, though the equations have their purposes to which I shall presently refer. Familiarity with progressions—arithmetical, harmonic, and geometrical—produces neatness of arrangement often of practical utility. I have myself on various occasions had to remodel scales of salaries, allowance rewards etc., to a logical system with a first term and a common difference. Trigonometry is in some degree a continuation of mensuration bringing in calculations based on angles between straight lines in the case of plane and spherical trigonometry. No man can become a surveyor or engineer or navigator without a knowledge of the solution of triangles, that is the calculation of measurements from measured sides and angles, which requires the power of being able to solve algebraic equations and to use logarithms. Though the theory of logarithms is difficult their use is simple and mechanical, and by substitution processes of addition and subtraction for the more lengthy ones of multiplication and division enormously simplified. This is one instance in which the work of advanced mathematicians is used to facilitate the practical employment of mathematics by those who have only studied the elements, and it was to go and consider the higher branches of the subject we should find many other instances in which the formulae derived from difficult processes are made available for the daily use of the engineer, the shipbuilder, the navigator and others in similar walks of life who make use of the results obtained by mathematicians without knowing it. Of these higher branches, as they are not taught in this College, it would be superfluous now to speak, except to say that the few of your boys who may be tempted by mathematical aptitude to go beyond your school courses, will find the subject more and more fascinating with each advance in it. This fascination is nearly a defect in the study, which developing as it does the reasoning power to the highest extent is held by some to be inimical to the cultivation of the imagination. This reminds me of a story which I am tempted to tell, though it will probably be more interesting to the Masters and other gentlemen here present, than to the ladies and the scholars. A Cambridge undergraduate, who was an enthusiast for literature, with much difficulty persuaded a mathematical friend to read "Paradise Lost." When the book was returned, he expected the friend to be as enthusiastic as himself. But the latter said he could find very little in the work. "There was one neat thing," the dimensions of Satan were given, and the time he took to fall from Heaven to Hell. It was thus possible to calculate the distance between the Celestial and Infernal regions by a simple substitution in the formula, Sequels 4 by 5. Square, relate I closely my remarks I wish to emphasise the use of mathematics other than its immediate practical application. It is recognised to be the study which more than any other develops what I have elsewhere called the male element of the mind—the reasoning power. I wish also to add a word of practical advice to the boys and a suggestion to the Head Master. A blunder in a mathematical operation absolutely vitiating, as it must do, the result obtained by a correct process is the worst of faults, and is generally avoidable by checking. A mere going over a calculation a second time is not always or even generally the best way of checking. Sometimes this can be done by reversing the process and generally by an operation of mental arithmetic. I suggest to the Head Master that when he finds a boy habitually blundering in his calculations he should make him show at the foot of each solution the method he has adopted to roughly check it. In conclusion, I would explain that I have chosen to give to this College, as the most important educational establishment in this Colony, the prize for mathematics, because the mathematical prize was the one which, when I was at the Royal Military Academy, I was most desirous of winning, and the article I have selected as a prize is the nearest approach I could find here to that which was presented to me for mathematics twenty-five years ago, and which is now on my office table. I propose to give a similar prize for the same subject to this College every year while I remain at Hongkong and I hope the Governor's prize for mathematics will be considered worth working for. (Applause.)

Dr. Bateson Wright said he had to thank His Excellency very much, for his very kind address. As he had said, they were exceedingly weak in mathematics, and the points to which he had referred showed what a grasp he possessed of the subject. The boys had failed in their papers to prove their work, made silly errors, and frequently misplaced the decimal, which was a very serious point. He (the speaker) would certainly endeavour to take up the subject of trigonometry as His Excellency had suggested, among the boys in the higher classes, and hoped that at the annual prize distribution next year, they would be able to make a satisfactory report.

Three cheers were then given for the Governor, the visitors and donors of prizes, after which His Excellency called for three cheers for the Head Master, Dr. Bateson Wright, and the proceedings terminated.

ANGLO-CHINESE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION. 26th inst.

His Excellency the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan) presented the prizes to the successful students of the above Schools, this morning, the function taking place at Wanchai School, Queen's Road East. There were present Dr. Bateson Wright, Messrs. Scott, W. Curwen (Yau-mat), Young Hee, W. H. Williams, Irving, Bradwood, R. A. B. Ponsonby (Private Secretary to the Governor), Rev. W. Bridle and others.

SAYINGPUN. Mr. W. H. Williams read the report on the working of this School as follows:—

The school year commenced on Wednesday, March 2nd, after the usual Chinese New Year holidays. An entrance examination was held during the first week; 10 boys were rejected, the knowledge of Chinese being insufficient to profit by the instruction given at the school in that subject. By March 10th, the number of boys on the school register was 108.

Fees.—The school fee is \$2 per month for each pupil.

Out-Buildings.—The latrines have been removed to the top of the yard and are a great improvement. The playground has been considerably enlarged and the boys appreciate it very much.

The Staff (changes).—Mr. Chan Chiu-lai, the first assistant, resigned on the 1st March. Mr. Chan Chiu-lai was appointed first assistant; Mr. Ng Pui died of plague in April; Mr. Yeung Kün appointed on probation; Mr. Yung Kūo resigned in September; Mr. Lam Chik Shing appointed on probation. The headmaster was absent the greater part of July, August and September on sick leave.

Time table and curriculum.—Instruction in prescribed Chinese books is given to each class in turn by the vernacular master, each class receiving instruction on two half days a week, one morning and one afternoon. The school is opened for 3 hours in the morning, 2½ hours in the afternoon on five days a week. One half-hour a day being given to recreation. Instruction is given to the ordinary subjects of standards I to IV in the ordinary subjects of standards V, VI and VII. General history, general descriptive geography, the geography of special countries, algebra, and object lessons.

Summary of Results.—Geography, arithmetic and colloquial English in standards I and II very satisfactory; arithmetic in all classes good; algebra in standards VI and VII very good. The addition of good apparatus, maps, pictures, &c. is greatly improved the method of teaching. On the whole the most satisfactory work has been done in standards I, II and V.

Recommendation.—The results in arithmetic generally are satisfactory and as a result of experiments I have made with standards V, VI and VII as well as with Chinese masters I am convinced that the Chinese boys have a marked ability for mathematical studies. In view of the importance of this subject from both a practical and purely educational point of view I would like to recommend that practical mathematics be provided for standards V, VI and VII, following a graded three years' course and including the element of practical geometry, trigonometry, mensuration and graphical calculations. To accomplish something in this direction I do not think the Saturday morning geography class for Anglo-Chinese teachers could do better than continue their meetings again this year and go through a course of practical mathematics. I have tried one or two of the masters and I can confidently say they would take it up eagerly and turn it to the very best use in their own schools and in twelve months' time they should get through a good deal of useful work.

Holidays &c.—The school was closed for the first two weeks in April during the Tsing Ming festival and for the month of August. Closed for four days during April to disinfect and cleanse after the death of one or two boys and one master from plague. During the hot months of June and July the school opened from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. to 1.

Attendance.—The highest average attendance was 97 for March. The lowest average attendance was 43 for December. 54 boys have left during the year. Of this number 17 boys left from Standards III and IV which I attribute to the fact that no less than 5 masters have had charge of these classes at different times. I found that a master's resignation always meant 3 or 4 boys leaving as a result. This is unfortunate, but at present there is no remedy for it. Again 18 boys left Standards V, VI and VII, 2 to go to other schools, 3 to the Government service as clerks, &c., the rest to take up junior appointments with business firms. So far I have found it almost impossible matter to induce boys to stay in school for any length of time after they have passed Standards V and VI. They are restless and anxious to "get a situation." The raising of the fees to \$2 a month has, I find, taken away some boys though at first I did not think it would; but it is, after all, only natural that scholars should go where the teaching staff is more efficient and where they can pay the same and in many cases a lower fee.

Scholarships.—It has been the rule to grant a number of internal free scholarships open to boys in each class. I now recommend—
(i.) Abolition of these scholarships. As a reward for diligence the boy in each class now receives a class prize for general proficiency.
(ii.) That 4 scholarships be awarded annually open for competition to boys who have passed through Standard V and tenable for two years.

The scholarships to be granted annually commencing March 1st, 1905, granted free admission to school during the tenure of the scholarship. The headmaster to have the right to withhold or transfer a scholarship at the end of the first year of tenure if the holder's report is not deemed satisfactory. My reason for this innovation is to offer an inducement to boys to continue their education in Standards VI and VII.

Games, etc.—The boys have had rambles to Kennedy Town and Aberdeen and this somewhat improved their knowledge of local geography. Of English games football is becoming quite a favourite pastime. The school has played matches and though they have not won any they hope to do much better in the forthcoming Schools' League Competition.

During the year the masters of all the District Schools have met at Saiyungpun School on a Saturday morning. Between 9 and 10 o'clock one of the masters has been called upon to give an object lesson to the upper classes collectively and in the presence of his fellow-teachers who have made notes of the good and weak points of the lesson. The lessons dealt with local industries sugar, iron, paper, silk, etc., and common objects. The scholars have afterwards taken down the notes given them on the blackboard for future use in composition and essay-writing. When the school was dismissed half-an-hour was spent listening to the comments of the masters on the lesson given.

I am glad to report that the masters have taken kindly to this method of teaching and they prepare and give their lessons in a way that makes the lesson bright, interesting and more logical. This method seems to me a rational one if Chinese masters are to give instruction in Western knowledge and the Inspector of Schools who has periodically visited the classes has spoken well of its results on the work of all the schools.

I expect that this year hygiene, physiology and sanitary science will be added to the list of modern lessons to be given.

After reading his report Mr. Williams said: And now, Sir, the Government have transferred me to another sphere I should like with your permission to take the opportunity of making a few remarks which concern the interests of the scholars and teachers. In these schools, the scholars are classified as in an ordinary Elementary English School. Formerly no instruction was given in the District Schools above Standard V. During the past year a Standard VI and Standard VII were formed, but the results have not been satisfactory. I should like to refer to the remarks made by Dr. Bateson Wright at Queen's College yesterday regarding the early removal of boys in the upper classes just so soon as they could earn a few dollars. We have experienced the same thing in regard to standards VI and VII. Boys left as soon as they could get a situation thus preventing continuity of work. As the great majority of boys leave school on passing Standard V and some of them before that take up positions as junior clerks with our local firms at salaries ranging from \$15 to \$30 a month I made a number of inquiries personally how these and many such boys are getting on and I had conversations with employers representing two shipping firms, one wholesale firm, two large retail firms and three engineering firms, and I should like to give you their testimony as to some extent it reflects on the practical value of our Educational System. Of course there are exceptions and we are pleased to hear of certain boys making headway but let us examine the case of the average boy leaving school. This is a summary of their evidence. "The boys you send us from your Anglo-Chinese Schools are reliable when they are told to copy letters in a legible hand, and they take things down from dictation fairly well, but they show little or no resource, are lacking in general intelligence and do not make that progress and show that interest in their work which an employer looks for." They gave me illustrations of this and I tried to atone for it by saying that there was the probability of the employer and his European subordinates expecting too much from junior clerks, but this was met by the employers giving me living instances of boys, who, after two or three years in the business were not capable of taking charge of a desk, of writing in good business style to a foreign firm, or of dealing intelligently with quotations and estimates from Chinese firms here and inland, because they lacked knowledge concerning the commodities or were unable to apply what little knowledge they had, and their ignorance of practical mathematics was astonishing. Only the other day I discovered a clerk using a most primitive method to convert £37 sterling into dollars at 1/11, using up a whole sheet of foolscap and checking (it by going over the same figures again.

Now this seems a harsh criticism but unfortunately the main points are true and it is for those of us who are interested in Education to ask the reason, and where possible remedy it. Most of the blame (if I may call it so) attaches to the scholars themselves, who are tempted to leave school by the offer of a fifteen-dollar billet when they have only a superficial education in English and in Western knowledge, and even in their own language. The Government provide the schools, the apparatus, and the teachers. It is for the Chinese boy therefore to look further ahead. He need not be afraid that he is losing an opportunity when he refuses the first offer which comes his way. An employer who is a business man or a Government employee is only too glad and ready to engage a competent servant, and I have told the boys that they are badly paid because they are not worth more and that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

WANCHAI. Mr. Young Hee said: Your Excellency, Mr. Irving, ladies and gentlemen, with your kind permission, I will read a brief report on the Wanchai School for the year 1904.

Numerical Strength.—At the beginning of the year under review, there were 104 pupils on the register. After the usual New Year vacation, work was re-commenced on the 2nd March, when 13 boys from the vernacular school and 48 new boys were enrolled. During the remainder of the year 13 more new pupils were admitted, making together 74 new boys enrolled throughout the year. The total number of scholars at this school during the year was 178.

Attendance.—During the year, the school was open on 198 days, and the average daily attendance was 114.67, which is an improvement on that of the previous year which was 96.37. The trouble of boys absenting themselves on the most trifling pretexts still prevailed, notwithstanding that strong measures had been adopted to prevent it. The Saturday morning classes at the Saiyungpun School at which the assistant-masters were required to attend, have been responsible for the small number of school days during the year.

Staff.—During the year Messrs. Ng Fung-chau and Leung Shiu-on, 1st and 2nd assistants, were transferred to the Yau-mat School, and Mr. Kwok King-shan, 2nd assistant at Yau-mat, was promoted to the first assistantship of this school. In April last, Mr. Fung Kit-ling was appointed probationer. He did not, however, occupy that post long as he resigned at the end of September, when Mr. Lo Yuk-lun, a pupil of this school, was selected to fill the vacancy. I must say that these repeated changes are not conducive to the progress of the school.

Fees.—At the beginning of the year a fee of \$2 per month was collected from every pupil (free scholars excepted). When the school was reopened after the New Year vacation, the scholarships were abolished, and all former free scholars and boys from the former vernacular school had to pay \$1 per month. The fee for new pupils was fixed at \$2. The total amount of fees collected during the year was \$1,591.50, being an increase of \$879 upon that of 1903. A fee was collected during the New Year and Midsummer vacations.

Work and Progress.—At the beginning of the year, the vernacular school formerly attached to this school was abolished, and a new syllabus was introduced in which history and Chinese were included. Throughout the year, the teaching of all subjects has been, so far as possible, carried out in accordance with the new methods, and I think the experiment has been crowned with undoubted success. A number of object lessons on geography and natural history have been given to all the standards, in which particular attention was paid to English colloquial. Some difficulties, however, were experienced in obtaining the necessary objects

with which to illustrate many of the lessons, and I would suggest that more object lessons charts should be furnished. The new reader for Standards I and II is a decided improvement on the old Orient readers, inasmuch as the reading matter and illustrations in them are more comprehensible to the boys. Similar books should be obtained for the higher standards. With regard to history (Greek), I regret to say that the pupils do not take the amount of interest in this subject as might be expected. Bearing in mind that the majority of the boys do not remain in school for many years, I am of the opinion that a course of English history would be more appreciated and useful.

The study of Chinese. The selection of books and the new syllabus have turned out a great success. The pupils are taking a keen interest in this subject, and good results have been obtained. Since the inclusion of Chinese in the syllabus, a marked improvement has been noticed in translation, the percentage of passes this year being 96.4 as against 87.8 of last year. The Inspector of Schools conducted the annual examination of this school at the beginning of the present month, the result of which will, no doubt, be made public in due course.

Furniture.—The desks and forms in this school are in a very dilapidated condition, rendered so through long years of use. Unless they are to be replaced by new and modern ones, they ought to be repaired during the New Year vacation.

Sport.—The manly game of football was introduced in this school a couple of months ago, and it has been taken up by the pupils with great spirit and enthusiasm. Since its introduction, we have played three matches, and I am pleased to say, we have managed to win all of them. The playground at our disposal is rather small and dangerous, otherwise some other branches of sport and physical drill may be indulged in by the pupils with the same vigour. I would suggest that a low wall be erected on the western boundary of the school in order to have a little more privacy, and also to avoid the danger of boys from falling over the embankment.

YAU-MAT. Mr. Curwen said:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, in presenting this the 2nd annual report on the Yau-mat School, I am pleased to have to report that it is gradually increasing and that by the time of the completion of the new premises, I am hopeful that the nucleus of a good school will be ready for transference.

Average attendance. 1904, 30; 1903, 76; last year about 86. In 1902, boys used to be given small rewards for regular attendance; in 1903, these rewards were abolished and a fee of 50 cents per month was charged, and last year this fee was increased to \$2 per month, and notwithstanding the great increase in fees, the average attendance has considerably increased. This I think is extremely satisfactory when one takes into account the premises in which the school is carried on at present, and the limited staff, viz. 2 Anglo-Chinese masters.

Curriculum.—The work for the past two years has been largely of an experimental nature in order to discover the best and simplest methods of imparting instruction. For instance, last year I determined to try a plan followed in a great many schools at home, and that was to teach words before teaching the alphabet. This method I soon found to be a stupid failure, and my conclusion is that the first work must be chiefly spent on the alphabet and phonetics. Another experiment was in the teaching of English composition. This I commenced in Standard I, by asking boys to write a given number of sentences, about a picture or an object placed before them. This was followed in Standard II by asking boys to reproduce the substance of a short story told to them (reading not the slightest use), and the same in Standard III only of a more difficult nature. This has been a great success and at the present time there are boys in the three lower standards who have been studying English for less than two years, and who can write better English composition than some boys in the upper standards who have been studying English for five years. History as Your Excellency is aware has been taught during the past year. The teaching of this subject has occasioned me many hours of anxious thought as to which was the best method. It is perfectly useless, from an educational point of view, to give a Chinese boy a book and ask him to study a part or parts of it because he sets himself to learn it off by heart. This subject must be taught by means of oral lessons, illustrated by pictures whenever possible, and notes have to be written on the blackboard for the pupils to copy and digest. The first part of the following lesson has to be devoted to oral questioning on the subject matter of the previous lesson. This plan of teaching history has been fairly successful.

Chinese.—This subject I have been informed by the Inspector of Schools has not been a success. The reason for this I am convinced is to be found in the system of classification in this subject, as followed in the District Schools. Boys will have to be classified in Chinese according to their knowledge of the language and not as at present be placed in classes I, II, III or IV in Chinese just because they happen to be in those classes for English. The teaching of the two languages should be altogether separate and distinct in the first four classes. Before the re-opening of the school I shall ask the Inspector of Schools to sanction a scheme for rearranging the teaching of this subject and by so doing render more time available for English.

General.—As regards other subjects, there is little comment needed from me as there is not the slightest doubt that the Inspector of Schools will remind us of our deficiencies.

The Boys.—If we are to accept Carlyle's art of a genius, viz. "that a genius is one with an infinite capacity for taking pains," then we must write down nearly all Chinese students of English as geniuses, as during my experience of nearly twenty years as a teacher, I have never come in contact with a more earnest and determined set of students than the average class of Chinese boys.

In conclusion I must thank the Inspector of Schools for his ready help, assistance and sympathy when required, my staff which although small have worked extremely hard, and last but not least the boys themselves who have worked as hard or harder than any of us.

His Excellency then distributed the prizes.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. H. E. the Governor said:—Boys, on this occasion I am going to address my few remarks to you, and I will ask your masters to explain the "afterwards" to those among you who do not know enough English as yet to understand what I say. I have visited, since I came here, the Wanchai and Yau-mat schools, and I know that the boys there are being taught English in the right way, and in the Inspector's report I read that this is also the case at the Saiyungpun School. I want you to do your best to take advantage of this teaching of English, so that you may quickly learn to pronounce it properly, speak it correctly, and read it easily. To do this I advise you not only to talk English in school, but to talk it also with each other on the playground and at home, and I also advise you, when you see or hear words that you do not understand, to ask your master to explain them to you. It is better, in writing, to use short words of which you

are perfectly certain of the meaning than long ones that, though they may sound learned, may not mean what you think they do. In telling you to learn to pronounce English well, I know I am telling you to do what is very difficult for Chinese boys; it will be the more to your credit when you do it well. As regards talking English correctly, there can be no question of the use of it to those among you who are going to live and work in this English colony; and to those who go elsewhere will find that English is the most useful language to know in most places in the world that are washed by the waves of the sea. And as to reading fluently, you must remember that your school course is intended to open to you those books which will continue your education when you have left school.

The next thing I wish to speak to you about is manners. There is a Chinese gentleman here whom I have the honour to reckon among my friends who tells me that the boys of Hongkong have not got the good manners that they had when he was young—that they do not now pay the same respect to the old as they did, and that the same gratitude is not shown to those who endeavour to assist them. This is not as it should be, and I would urge on the boys of the Anglo-Chinese schools to give attention to manners, of which the essence is to pay respect where respect is due and to do nothing that may hurt the feelings of others. The right-minded person feels a rudeness more than a blow, and the right-minded person will not more think of showing a rudeness than of striking a blow. The motto of one of our oldest English public schools is "Manners maketh man," and I wish this motto borne in mind by the Chinese boys in our Hongkong schools. It is entirely consistent with the teachings of Confucius.

In conclusion, I will say two words on the matter of sport. In England we lay stress on the healthy mind going along with the healthy body, and we believe that athletic exercises are the principal means for making the body healthy. This seems to me to apply equally to Chinese boys, and I shall, therefore, be glad if the masters encourage, and the boys go in for, such exercises as football and cricket.

I will now give one prize and one present. The prize—a book—I will give to the boy pointed out to me by the Inspector as most proficient in reading and talking English; and the present—a football—I will give to the Wanchai School, as I have often seen them at the game as I pass their playground when I go to polo, and so I know they will appreciate this gift. (Applause.)

THANKS. Mr. Irving said this was the second annual prize distribution in connection with the District Schools since they were placed on a new basis. Last year there was a spirit of complacency in the air, and such a spirit was not unnatural to those of them who remembered the schools on their unregenerate basis. But they must not rest on their laurels, but try and advance themselves on the best lines—such lines as His Excellency had pointed out to them that day. They must not be satisfied with what little they had done up to this time, but advance, and see that the schools were better each succeeding year. In the name of the Masters and the scholars of the District Schools, he thanked His Excellency for coming there to distribute the prizes, and still more for the words of counsel and advice which he had given.

The scholars then gave three hearty cheers for His Excellency, after which on the call of the Governor, cheers were given for the Head Masters, and Mr. Irving, the Inspector of Schools.

The proceedings then terminated.

HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.

DISTRIBUTION OF DIPLOMAS. 27th inst.

In the Legislative Council Chamber, at noon, to-day, H. E. the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan, R.E., K.C.M.G.) presented the diplomas to the successful students at the recent examination in connection with this College. Amongst those present were Hon. Mr. F. W. May, C.M.G. (Rector of the College), Dr. F. W. Clark (Dean of the College), Dr. J. C. Thomson (Secretary and Treasurer), Dr. Atkinson, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Mr. A. Ramfahn, Dr. Bateson Wright, Mr. J. Dyer Ball, Mr. G. Piery, Hon. A. W. Brewin, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Barnett, Dr. Pearce, Dr. Gimlette, Mr. D. Wood, Mr. Yung Hee, Rev. C. H. Hickling, Mr. Tsoi Kwai Ng, Mr. Tong Lai Chum, Mr. Woo Ai Chan and others.

Dr. Francis Clark, said:—Your Excellency—I have the honour to present to you four students of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese, who have, after five years of real hard work, earned the proud distinction of becoming Licentiate of that College. The profession of medicine is one that calls for many high qualities on the part of its votaries, and it is our earnest hope that these gentlemen will worthily maintain the honour and dignity of their calling; that they will be exemplary in the discharge of their civil duties; that they will not look upon their admission to our ranks solely as a means of earning a livelihood, though truly the labourer is worthy of his hire, in this as in all other earnest work, but rather that they will remember that it is their special privilege to extend relief and consolation to their fellow-creatures in the hour of their affliction; and lastly that they will assist in spreading the light of learning among their countrymen, whose eyes have yet to be opened to many of the marvellous truths of modern science. We have much to learn from that ancient nation whose vast Empire lies besides us, for are they not models of patience and industry for all the world to imitate, but in the matter of the relief of human suffering the East has lagged sadly behind the West, and though the Asian pharmacopoeia contained many of the most potent drugs, now known to Western Science for long years before their names even were known to us, yet their use has been hampered and impeded by all that overgrowth of mysticism, astrology and superstition from which the more robust thought of our own nation has long since shaken itself free, yet we must not think that China's leaders are altogether indifferent to the onward progress of science, for did not one of the greatest of her sons, the late Li Hung Chang, write to us in 1887 that "he hoped chemistry and anatomy would form a large and particular part of the training we meant to give." We have not yet done all that we wish to do in the direction of the teaching of anatomy from the cadaver, but we have gone, I think, as far as we can go under present conditions, and now we only await a college building for the more efficient training of our students, especially in the subjects of anatomy and chemistry, the former of which requires a dissecting room and the latter a well-equipped laboratory, and I think I may say that this is already beginning to take shape on paper, although we have not yet reached the more practical stage of bricks and mortar. The College has now 20 students attending its courses of lectures, which is double the number of students that we had only five years ago, and this ever increasing pressure on our space renders it necessary that we

should materialize our ideals and with this aim in view we hope at no distant date to awaken the sympathies and lower the pulse-strings of our many friends here and in China, and at home, and thus add one more monument to those which already testify so loudly to the marvelous progress and stability of our Colony. The wording of our diploma runs as follows, in both English and Chinese:—"We, the Dean, Lecturers and Examiners of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese, hereby declare that Mr. having attended courses of lectures during a period of five years, in the various departments of professional study required by the College has been examined and has duly satisfied the examiners in each of those subjects; that he is qualified to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery; and that by authority of the Court of the College he is hereby granted the title of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese." I now have the honour to present to your Excellency Mr. Au Sz Cham, Mr. Ma Luk, Mr. Eugene Lionel de Souza and Mr. To Yung Kwan, to receive at your hands the diplomas which they have so justly earned.

His Excellency having graciously presented the certificates said: "It has given me much pleasure to hand the licenses to the gentlemen whom you have presented to me, Mr. Dean, and I congratulate them upon having entered and qualified in a profession which has for its noble aim, the saving of life, and the diminution of human suffering. (Applause.)"

Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., said:—"On behalf of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese, I beg to tender your Excellency our thanks for coming here to-day. We know how many demands on your time are made at this season of the year, and therefore we appreciate all the more your coming here to-day. The proceedings then terminated."

ELLIS KADOORIE CHINESE SCHOOLS SOCIETY.

HONAM COLLEGE.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

A very pleasant function took place on Saturday (21st inst.), when Mr. Ho Kom Tong, of Hongkong, distributed the scholarships and prizes to the successful pupils in Honam College, Canton, affiliated to the Ellis Kadoorie Chinese Schools Society. A large number of visitors were present and the seating accommodation was taxed to its utmost. In his report, which he read to the proceedings, the headmaster (Mr. Kirkhope) laid stress upon the apathy of many parents and guardians who do not interest themselves sufficiently in the pupils and see that they occupy profitably all their time. The co-operation of parents was sought in order to prevent the demoralising influence of irregularity and unpunctuality, of slovenliness and untidiness, weaknesses which gradually become inherent, and which were encouraged by the laxity of many private adventure schools. "Education," said Mr. Kirkhope, "aims largely at character-building, and the teacher can be really assisted by parents who are in sympathy with him, and who do their best to have the lessons of propriety inculcated in the school, applied in the home."

In all, eighteen scholarships (entitling to free education for varying periods), and 35 prizes (eight of which were for the Chinese School), were awarded. Mr. Ho Kom Tong then made an interesting and encouraging address to the pupils and teachers, in the course of which he took the opportunity to mention the Society's appreciation of the services of the late Headmaster (Mr. Sterling). In a few closing remarks, the Headmaster said that he had received two letters of news which would give pleasure to the pupils, and the other to the Society. That for the pupils' consolation was that Mr. Ho Kom Tong had just offered, most generously, a bursary for competition among them. The bursary would be of the value of \$50, and would be awarded at the annual prize distribution to the Dux of the English School. That which would gratify the Society was that at the examination held five days previously to entrance for Imperial Customs Service, pupils of Honam College had obtained 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th places. Both these items of news were greeted with great applause.

After briefly thanking the Commander and Officers of H.M. "Mascot" for the use of flags for decoration purpose, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, both for his generosity and for his kind words of encouragement, and all the visitors for their attendance, the Headmaster called for three cheers for all those present who had interested themselves in the College—a request to which the scholars responded with energy.

THE LATE BISHOP PIAZZOLI.

SOLEMN REQUIEM MASS AT THE R. C. CATHEDRAL.

A solemn Requiem Mass was sung in the R. C. Cathedral this morning, for the repose of the soul of the late Right Reverend L. M. Piazzoli, Bishop of Clameuse, and Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong. His Lordship the Right Rev. João Paulo d'Azevedo, Bishop of Macao, officiated, being assisted by French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Chinese clergy, there being in all fifty priests present. During the Pontifical High Mass, which commenced at nine o'clock, and concluded at a quarter past eleven, the special rites were observed, consisting of the five absolutions, pronounced by priests representing the five nationalities above mentioned. The Consul General for Italy, Chev. Z. Volpicelli, was unable to be present owing to indisposition, but with floral wreaths he sent a letter of condolence and regret. The Consuls-General and Vice-Consuls present were: A. G. Romano, and J. J. Leiria for Portugal, P. A. Marty for Spain, N. Post for Austro-Hungary, and T. Hamman for Belgium. The Cathedral had been draped in black, the catafalque in the centre being surrounded by a black velvet canopy trimmed with silver fringe, and beneath, on the coffin, was placed the mitre, rochet, alb and stole of the deceased prelate, while his cross and staff were placed at the head. From the roof above hung long festoons of black and white to the floor below, the pillars and upper windows being similarly draped.

The music was rendered by St. Joseph's choir, with taste and grave solemnity. The church was crowded in every part, not a vacant seat being available for late-comers after the hour set for the solemn rites. Immediately within the altar rails had been set special seats for the visiting clergy, among whom were the Rev. Fathers Floro and Fourquet, chaplains to their Lordships the Bishop of Macao and Canton, respectively, the Rev. Father Illidio, and the Rev. Fathers Gomez, representing the Parish priests of Macao, and the Rev. A. Gomez, S. J. Memorial cards of very neat design, bearing on the front a speaking likeness of the late Bishop Piazzoli, had been printed by the French Fathers at their Nazareth Press in Pokfulam, for the Bishop of Macao and friends, for distribution among sympathizers, as souvenirs of the deceased prelate.

In delivering the funeral oration, Father Spade, who spoke in Portuguese, said "Your Excellency, Reverend Fathers, and brethren—

The recommendation of St. Paul to labour as a good soldier of Christ seemed to be very appropriate to illustrate the memory of the late Bishop Piazzoli, who succumbed in Italy, under the weight of his ministry, at the age of 59 years. After alluding to the feeling of sorrow and condolence received from the Colony and the neighbouring Colonies and tending the thanks of the community to the Governor, the Admirals, the Chief Justice and the leading officials of Hongkong for the expressions of their sympathy, the Rev. Father remarked on the virtues that had adorned the departed and said that during his long career of 35 years in China he truly fulfilled the counsel of the Apostle, "Labour as a good soldier of Christ," as on various occasions he was in danger of his life while executing his ministry. Proceeding, he said that Non. Piazzoli, the youngest son of a large family, was born at Albano, near Milan, of very virtuous parents, and received from them his first education which gave to young Piazzoli a good and intrepid character, inspiring him unconsciously for the most noble of ministries. He continued his education in Bergamo College, going through a classical course as is generally done by those young men who are intended for the ecclesiastical profession. He then studied philosophy, theology, and science, passing successfully his examination in the Seminary at Milan, and in the year 1868 he was ordained priest. In the meanwhile, the young priest was thinking of the sad condition of those poor people who are living without the knowledge of God, he compassionated them and decided to consecrate his life to them. Heroic decision! You all know, said the Rev. Father, what sacrifice a Catholic missionary's life in China entails; generally he has to share the miseries of the poor, exposed to the anti-foreign feeling of the people, and even in danger of life; but no matter, it is God who calls him and he will give the necessary help.

ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG.

The necessary preparations having been made, the young priest was sent to Hongkong, where, at that time, the mission was at its beginning. Much had to be done; it was for all a difficult task, and more so for the young missionary as he was confided with a large territory. Full of ardour he began at once to study the Chinese language, mastered it in a comparatively short time, and simultaneously commenced his apostolic career which was to be both energetic and perilous though full of fruit. Truly, the beginning of his career at once showed the strong character of the valiant missionary, who left his country, parents, friends, position, only for the cause of God, and for the salvation of souls. His life was at that time a wandering one, having no fixed place of abode. Father Louis, as he was generally called, had to begin to open up the field entrusted to him, living simply as the poorest of the Chinese, the good missionary did not spare himself, but became useful for the welfare of all; he instructed the people, gave them counsel, helped them, and in hundreds of instances settled disputes to the general satisfaction of all and thus prevented serious civil fights. Christians and non-Christians alike were surprised to find a man so devoted to every good cause, and the life he led had such good effect on them that, in spite of their early prejudice against foreigners, they made friends with him and asked to be instructed in the faith. But the triumph was not obtained without fighting, and the history of the Church is a standing monument to tell us that the best victories were obtained only at the price of the greatest sacrifices. This had been the case with our late Bishop. Many inhabitants of a village, having intercourse with the Father, and being pleased with the religion he taught, spontaneously resolved to embrace the faith. Their resolution was not pleasing to their neighbours who interfered and put every obstacle in the way, even threatening them with death; but God who wanted these chosen souls gave them such strength that notwithstanding these threats, though they were entirely free, they wished to be baptised. Being sufficiently instructed and after many proofs of constancy and goodwill, Fr. Louis decided to baptise them. After baptism the good converts were pleased and satisfied and thought they would have no more trouble from their neighbours. But they were deceived; secretly their neighbours were preparing terrible vengeance to satisfy their hatred and decided to kill the Father and Christians alike. Fr. Louis, having knowledge that the converts were in danger of their lives, as a good shepherd, went at once to help them, ready to give his own life to save that of his sheep.

IN DANGER OF HIS LIFE.

Having no residence, he took lodgings in a small hut, where a Chinese family was living. There he learned the intentions of the natives and discovered that they were blinded with hatred against the poor converts. He made efforts to appease the people, but in vain. The men were decided, at any cost, to destroy the Christians, so he then went to his lodging and recommended the converts to abstain from violence and to be prepared to give their lives as martyrs to God. At his lodging he heard that he himself was also to be executed. In the meantime, night came, and every measure was taken not to allow the victims to escape. At their evening meal, they made preparations to execute these poor people who were guilty of no crime than that of being Christians. The meal being over, the terrible sound of the "tom-tom," or gong, was heard accompanied by cries of death and imprecations against the poor victims. Terror invaded the whole village without a voice of mercy or pity for the innocents who had barricaded themselves in their houses. The black-thirty gang, armed with rifles and other weapons, and provided with crowbars to break in the doors, entered the village and breaking into the houses, hacked and wounded all that came in their way. They then took with them prisoners five men who were fathers of families. These women and children then succeeded in escaping in the darkness, leaving all they possessed in the hands of their persecutors. With the light of torches and amidst the sound of the "tom-tom" the five men were tied to a tree, beaten and maltreated in every way. The cries of the poor victims failed to excite compassion in the hearts of the persecutors, and the poor creatures were cut to pieces. Imagine the pain and distress felt by good Fr. Louis when he heard their cries and witnessed the cruel treatment to which they were subjected without being able to give them any assistance. Next day his own terrible hour arrived, he was still hiding in the same hut, the cries of his persecutors threatening him with death ringing in his ears. He prepared to die, glad of having the occasion of giving his blood for the faith for which so many disciples of the cross have given their own in former times. The good Father as a mild lamb

PRESENTED HIMSELF TO HIS PERSECUTORS at the distance of a few paces. A murderous band at once presented a rifle at him and pulled the trigger. Fortunately, the rifle missed fire. He tried a second and a third time, but with the same result. At this moment an old man, who was standing by, lowered the rifle, suggesting that the execution of the Father be deferred to the night as it would be easier for him to conceal the affair in case the foreigners came to inquire about it. As the day passed the poor Father was counting with anxiety the hours waiting for his end. At midnight, a native who some time previously had received some favours

from the missionary, taking pity on him, came to his rescue. The hut, in which the priest was hiding, was only of dried earth bricks, and the good Chinese made an opening at the back of the house, which was facing the fields, and put in some torn clothes, telling the Father to change at once and escape with him. Fr. Louis, perceiving in this a help from heaven, immediately changed his clothes, passed through the opening and took flight through the fields, in search of a secure hiding place. The valiant missionary escaped bodily martyrdom, but to a spiritual one. After this persecution the sufferings through which the Father passed were almost incredible. He was the only support of these persecuted women and children, their only helper and comforter. The difficulties of his ministry were greatly increased because for a long time he had to travel and to work at night in the fields, the ill-feelings of the natives. Truly, the manly deed of Fr. Louis proved that when God confided a mission to a man He gave the necessary help to fulfil it. No doubt, they could apply to him the words of the Apostle "He fought the good fight." These events instead of having the effect of deterring people from going to him attracted them still more. But new conversations again became the cause of fresh troubles. The local mandarin offered

A BIG PRICE FOR HIS HEAD, soldiers and other mercenaries were on his track, but being informed of this he escaped. On another occasion it was also a Providential fact that he escaped with his life. He was accompanying a new missionary to his destination travelling in a Chinese junk, at night there was no wind and the craft stopped when suddenly a boat-load of armed pirates tried to board the junk. A terrible fight ensued, firearms were freely used, several men fell dead into the sea and others were severely wounded. The missionaries gave each other the last absolution and baptised a catechumen, as they thought that all was over as the crew of the junk were wounded and the ammunition exhausted. As a last resource, the steersman, who had still some power left, got all the old pieces of iron, broken pots, and everything else of the like on which he could lay his hands and loaded an old cannon which had not yet been used in the fight and fired it. The effect was murderous on the pirate boat as several men were seen to fall and the rest, thinking that the junk was well armed put off at once crying for mercy. But the steersman with his right arm and wounding the pirates in the side. Though all the occupants of the junk except the missionaries were wounded not one of them was killed. An idea of the terrible fight may be formed from the fact that the next morning the sea around the junk was red with blood. It was in the midst of such dangers and difficulties that Fr. Louis exerted for twenty-one years his apostolic ministry all of which was done while his health was far from being good, as he suffered frequently from fever, brought on most probably by exposure. In the beginning of 1892, the Very Rev. Fr. Burghinoli, died. Fr. Louis was appointed Pro-Vicar Apostolic by Mon. Raimondi. During the three years that he was Pro-Vicar Apostolic he continued the

SAME ACTIVE LIFE IN HONGKONG which was his characteristic while he was in the interior of China. He gave a special proof of his zeal in the year 1891 when the plague first appeared in this Colony. Every day he was visiting the plague patients, either in their houses or at the plague hospital, giving them religious consolation and administering the sacraments. In the same year Mon. Raimondi expired and a few months after Fr. Louis was elected Bishop of Clameuse and Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong. In his humility he refused, but the orders of his superiors were irrevocable, so he had to give in. On May 19th, 1895, he was consecrated Bishop, and the marks of respect shown him by all that day as well as the high dignity conferred upon him were a fitting reward for his holy life. Though a bishop he continued to discharge the missionary duties, and, during the succeeding nine years, the Catholic institutions of the Colony pressed forward, the schools were flourishing, the poor were better looked after, the Cathedral was completed with its new and imposing tower and peak of five bells. But his greatest consolation was that when he came to China there were few Chinese Christians, whereas at his death he left a flourishing mission with many chapels and about 7,000 Christians. The great virtues with which he was adorned were concealed under a great modesty which rendered him more respected and endeared him to all. All those of every race and creed who knew him highly respected him and the officials of the Colony showed him every mark of kindness and respect.

Worn out by his labours his health began to fail and last May he went home to Italy with the hope of recovering, but on the 26th of December last he passed quietly away. He had much desired to die amongst his children, but God required this last sacrifice of him. We are now orphans of a good Father, concluded the Rev. Father; let us, therefore, be grateful by praying for the repose of his soul. According to our faith we can console ourselves by believing that he whom we mourn may be already enjoying his eternal reward which God gives to His faithful servants, and also believing that in dying we do not lose life, but pass to a better and an everlasting one. Death has taken him away from us, but his virtues will remain as a treasure for us. In charity may we continue to be our shepherd and help us till we be all united together in that place where all is joy and happiness, and may God in His merciful bounty accept the prayers and the holy sacrifice offered, and give him eternal peace.

SHIPPING JETSAUN.

The s.s. *Acot* sailed yesterday for Chin-wantao to load a further batch of coolies for South Africa.

The M.M.S. *Ernest Simons* made a quick run up to Shabhang from Hongkong, leaving here at 10 p.m. on 12th inst. she arrived at Wousung at 8 a.m. 15th inst.

THE SS "OALIC." The term of charter of the s.s. *Gallie* to the O. and O. S. Co. having expired, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are acting as agents to the familiar lines for the owners in the East.

It is reported that the s.s. *Munchen* recently sold by Messrs. Farham, Boyd and Co., was purchased nominally by Messrs. Zimmerman, and is now being fitted up with bunk, presumably to proceed to Chefoo to embark Port Arthur refugees.

There are ten steamers of more than 1,000 tons gross each now being built by the Nippon Dockyard and Engine Works at Nagasaki, all of which are expected to be completed in the course of the present year.

A native boarding-house runner was charged before Mr. Gompertz this morning, with impeding the navigation of the s.s. *Albia*, yesterday morning, while entering the harbour, by making fast his sampan to the vessel. There have been a great many complaints made lately by shipmasters, the culprits in many cases being these Chinese boarding-house runners, who are perfect pests to incoming steamers, in the way

they flock round the steamers before they are moored. It is not so long ago that this crowd of round moving steamers caused the death of one of the crew, as recorded in these columns at the time. In this case His Worship severely reprimanded the defendant and fined him \$5.

PASSENGER SERVICE OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

For intending passengers to and from Europe via Suva it will be interesting to learn that the Hamburg-America Line of Hamburg has opened a new regular passenger service with the three new passenger boats *Rheinland*, *Rhodan* and *Rugia* together with the two boats *Scandia* and *Slavonia*, which are already known as having been on the line for some time. The three new boats, *Rheinland*, *Rhodan* and *Rugia* are specially built for the tropics, have very large, well ventilated cabins, each provided with two beds one sofa one table, two wardrobes, two washstands, etc., etc. The berths are not arranged one above the other as it has been the fashion hitherto, but the staterooms closely resemble ordinary sleeping rooms on shore, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabins. The number of passengers is limited to 40 in the first class so as to avoid overcrowding, and about 100 passengers in the steerage. The latter is particularly high and spacious. There is a large and elegantly furnished saloon and a tastefully arranged ladies' parlor. A comfortably fitted up smoking room meets the requirements of gentlemen passengers. The ships are of about 6,500 tons gross register, being able to carry about 10,000 tons of general cargo and have an average speed of about 13 knots. The steamers are to run regularly from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Suva, Port Said, Algiers, Havre and Hamburg. If sufficient inducement offers the steamers can be made to call at Marseilles to disembark such passengers as may desire to travel overland; otherwise such passengers may land at Algiers, from whence there is a regular service three times a week to Marseilles by the mail steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. The trip from Algiers to Marseilles takes about 26 hours only. The passage rates by the H. A. L. steamers are comparatively moderate and may be learned on application to the agencies in Japan, China and the Straits.

The s.s. *Cranley* sailed this afternoon for Durban, taking 2,012 coolies, originally shipped at Chin-wantao and Chefoo.

The Deputy Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway kindly informs us that he has received the following telegram from the Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bangkok:—"Nine days' quarantine is established here against all arrivals from Hongkong. Inspection Koh Phai."

The British steamer *Oakley*, which left Cardiff on the 17th of November, with 1,900 tons of coal for Vladivostok, was captured on 18th inst. in the Taishima Channel and taken to Saseho. The *Oakley* is a steamer of 3,798 tons gross, belonging to Mr. W. R. Rea of Belfast.

HONGKONG INFECTED.

The Colonial Secretary has forwarded to us a copy of following telegram received from the Secretary to the Government, Burma, dated 24th inst.:—"Hongkong declared infected; inform shipping firms."

At noon to-day, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, under instructions from the mortgagee, put up for sale by auction the steam-launch *Hoi Ping*. Bidding began at \$100, and rose briskly to \$3,550, at which figure it was knocked down to Wai Kai, launch-owner. The dimensions of the *Hoi Ping* are: length 63 feet six inches; breadth 12 feet five inches; depth 7 feet three inches, her gross tonnage being 40 tons. The mortgagee was Tsang Tong. The *Rising Star*, launch, advertised for sale at the same time, was withdrawn.

LAUNCH MASTER FINED.

Before the Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, Marine Magistrate, this morning, George Boole, Water Police, prosecuted Wong Fu, master of the steam-launch *Tow* for failing to observe the rules of the road in the harbour on the 24th inst.—G. Boole stated that at about 11 a.m. on the 23rd inst., he was in charge of No. 4 Police boat and whilst crossing the harbour from Pottinger's Pier to Kowloon he saw the steam-launch *Tow*, of which defendant was master, coming down on his port bow in such a manner that if both had kept on their course there would have been a collision. He heard two blasts blown on the *Tow's* whistle, and he then blew one blast on his own, to denote that he was going to starboard, which he did slightly. The defendant then again blew two blasts, and witness blew one blast and kept more away to starboard until he saw defendant was getting too close, as he kept on starboarding his helm, and then witness had to go to starboard to avoid a collision.—The master of the *Tow* showed by models that the *Tow* did not make allowance for room for her to clear the police boat, which had to give way, when by the rules of the road, he need not have done so. The defendant did not seem to understand a strict interpretation of the rules of the road.—The defendant was warned to make himself better acquainted with those rules, and was fined \$5.

Mr. Basil Taylor, Assistant Harbour Master, prosecuted Su Fuk, assistant-master of the steam launch *Chung Ching*, upon a similar charge to the above. He stated that about one o'clock on the 24th inst. he was in the Harbour Department launch *Daily*, returning to the Harbour Master's pier. As he neared the *Stanley* he saw on his starboard side the defendant's launch coming down from West to East. Witness had no room to turn so he blew two blasts on his whistle and went full speed astern. The *Chung Ching* came out from behind a junk, put her launch eight points to starboard, and as nearly as possible ran into witness's launch.—The assistant master of the *Chung Ching* showed that he put his helm to starboard quite needlessly, and evidently became confused.—He was warned to be more careful in future, and was fined \$5.

The German steamer *Prinzess Irene*, so well-known in Hongkong, is now on the Genoa and New York run. The officers report having experienced since leaving Gibraltar on 13 Dec. one of the most tempestuous voyages in their experience.

The largest annual shipping output of any single yard in the world is that of Messrs. Russell and Company, of Port Glasgow, with 73,659 tons, and this is closely followed by Messrs. Swan and Hunter, of Newcastle, with 73,593 tons.

St. Catherine's Lighthouse, Isle of Wight, has just been fitted with a flashlight which is estimated to be equal to fifteen million candle power, and on nights when the atmosphere is favourable its beam is probably visible from the French coast.

Captain Pennfather, the popular commander of the steamer *Tamara*, has been given the steamer *Sungliang* for the same line. The China Navigation Co. made a general change of officers, Captain Robinson of the *Sungliang*

taking the *Shantung* and Captain Warrack being transferred to the *Kansu*.

CANTON RIVER BARRIERS.

Work in connection with the removal of the artificial obstructions to navigation in the Canton River has been proceeding now for several months, but owing to numerous difficulties encountered it is not expected that the contract will be concluded for at least another year. The barriers at Whampoa and Taishek, and the Wooden and Iron barriers have been surveyed and the work of removing them is well in hand, and within a few days it is expected that blasting operations will be commenced.

Not only the officers of the B. I. S. N. Company, who are principally concerned, but everyone who has travelled by the steamers of the Company, will be glad to hear of their increase of pay. There are few passengers, says a *Ranxoon* paper, who have not derived increased pleasure on the steamers from their intercourse with the kindly and entertaining young men who form the officers of the fleet. More especially on coasting lines, where a port is reached perhaps in each 24 hours, the B. I. S. N. Co.'s officers are very hard worked. But their good-temper and affability to passengers is everywhere the same, and all will be glad to hear of their better pay and wish them increased advantages.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Gompertz yesterday into the causes which led to the death of Thomas Crowther Angwin Greenland, whose body was found in the harbour, and which was afterwards identified as that of the mate of the *Paklong*. The following jurymen were empanelled: Chas. A. Brown (Foreman), J. T. Turner, J. Johnston Watson, W. H. Loureiro, engineer of the *Paklong*, stated that he had known deceased for six months, and though he had been a heavy drinker he was never quarrelsome in his cups, but weak on his legs when in liquor. Shortly before the occurrence in question he appeared to be quite sober, and had no wounds on his face except one, the result of an old operation. He did not know how deceased got into the water.—Dr. E. A. Loring stated that he received the body of deceased at the hospital, and noticed some wounds on the face which might have been caused by a fall down stairs, or by a blow from a brick. The wounds were such as would be likely to render a man unconscious.—Dr. W. Hunter testified to holding a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased, and spoke to seeing the wounds mentioned, but there were no other marks on the body. Death was due to drowning. Witness could not say if deceased was drunk at the time of the fatality.—The jury returned a verdict that deceased met his death by accidental drowning, having been intoxicated at the time he fell into the water.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of 23rd inst. says:—"This morning a discovery was made on the Standard Oil Co.'s barge *Atlas*. She has been lying in the stream for several weeks having no engagement to load home after discharging her cargo. The death of the Captain of the same company's ship *Atlas* at Nagasaki compelled the owners to telegraph some weeks ago for the master of the *Atlas* to proceed to Hongkong, there to take command of the *Atlas*, which he did shortly before Christmas and this change necessitated him sending out another master for the *Atlas*, which by the way is one of the fastest sailers of the Standard Oil fleet and made the record passage from New York last year. Captain Aimesbury, the man selected for the post of command, only arrived in this port a few days ago from America, and was found dead in his cabin this morning by the steward. The captain appears to have been on deck and returning to his cabin, told the steward to go down to the lazarette to get some sugar, on returning on deck the steward went to the Captain's cabin about 8 a.m. to see if he wanted warm water to wash with and found him lying on the floor dead, a revolver lying alongside him, his pyjamas stained at the breast, the thumb discoloured by powder, and an ominous stream trickling from the region of his heart. On arrival of the Standard Oil Co.'s launch *Mei Foo* this morning in town the painful news was telephoned to the American authorities, who, together with the U.S. Medical Officer and Mr. Blake, the assistant manager of the S. O. Co. in Shanghai, proceeded to the scene.

An inquest was held this afternoon when the jury after hearing the evidence brought in a verdict that deceased committed suicide while suffering from temporary mental aberration.

NAVAL NOTES.

It is rumoured in Naval circles that Vice-Admiral Curzon-Howe is going to fly his flag in the *Ocean*, Capt. Freemantle leaving the *Albion* and changes places with Capt. Greet.

H.M.S. *Sulley* which arrived here on Friday will probably relieve the *Amphitrite*, at Weihaiwei, which is due to proceed home and pay off.

The Imperial Military Headquarters at Tokio instructed the naval authorities at Port Arthur to accept the medical assistance and stores brought by H.M.S. *Andromeda*, but that vessel had unfortunately already returned to Weihaiwei.

Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, the usual ceremony of playing the King and hoisting the colours was accompanied by a complete dressing of the British warships in honour of Accession Day, and at 1 p.m. each ship fired a Royal Salute of 21 guns. The foreign warships present in harbour also dressed their ships.

On Saturday H.M.S. *Ocean* sustained a severe defeat at the hands of H.M.S. *Glory*. The position of the different ships in the Naval League is as follows:—

	Played.	For.	Agst.	Points.
H.M.S. <i>Albion</i>	12	29	9	19
" <i>Amphitrite</i>	10	27	7	17
" <i>Ocean</i>	10	18	8	14
" <i>Andromeda</i>	9	10	26	5
" <i>Vengeance</i>	5	9	10	5
" <i>Glory</i>	6	8	12	5
" <i>Centurion</i>	10	8	20	3
" <i>Sirius</i>	5	4	15	3

H.M.S. *Albion* are the present holders of the Hongkong Challenge Shield.

H.M. battleships *Centurion* and *Vengeance* and the cruiser *Andromeda* left for Marseilles this morning.

The *Alacrity* has arrived in harbour from Mira Bay, and in all probability will leave on Wednesday next for Canton with Admiral Sir Gerard Noel and suite aboard.

A League match took place on the naval ground, Happy Valley, yesterday, between H.M.S. *Albion* and H.M.S. *Iphigenia*, the former winning by 8 goals to 1. This is the *Iphigenia's* final match in the league. Wallace scored for the *Iphigenia* in the second half, their goal keeper playing an exceptionally good game throughout. For the *Albion*, Wil-

liams was responsible for 4 goals, Petrie 1, Carrie 2, and Gibson 1. The *Albion* played 10 men during the second half, one player being ordered off the field by the referee, for misconduct. H.M.S. *Ocean* supplied the referee.

The Portuguese gunboat *Dica* arrived from Macao to-day. She will be docked here for repairs and overhaul before proceeding to start on her return journey to Lisbon.

The cruiser *L'Entrecasteaux* is reported to have run on a rock not marked on the chart while leaving Ma-tang Harbour in Indo-China and to have sustained severe damage to her hull. The cruiser *Guichen* has been selected to replace her. The *Dica* calls attention to the weak state of the French naval forces in the Far East. The *D'Almeida*, it says, had a lamentable voyage out, and arrived in a very damaged condition. The *Duclaux*, after conveying torpedo-boats, reached Saigon with one engine useless. The *Sully*, sent unfinished, has several times narrowly escaped running aground. She will have to go into dock, but as the work cannot be done at Saigon, owing to the want of room, the cruiser must either wait or go to Hongkong. To crown everything, the *Chateaufort* has now been disabled for several months. Such a situation, that journal says, is intolerable.

THE "TSAREVITCH."

Some interesting details are given in the *Marine Rundschau*, from information obtained at first hand at Tsingtau, as to the condition of the *Tsarevitch* after the battle of August. The vessel was hit 13 times by Japanese 12 in. shells and twice by 8 in. shells, though at very long ranges of from 7,000 to 8,000 yards, whence the perforating power of the projectiles was small. She was perfectly baseworthy at the close of the action, and in only one case had she her armour pierced, the conning-tower, which is of iron, steel, have been perforated by a projectile which killed two officers inside it. There were four hits on her heavy gun turrets, which are of 10 in. steel, but the turrets were not put out of action or the sighting appliances damaged. There is, however, a crack in the forward turret, but this may have been produced by the discharge of the 76 rounds which the guns in it fired. Of the smaller turrets containing 6 in. guns, the after port turret was disabled by a Japanese shell, presumably of 8 in. calibre. The most interesting hit was one from a 12 in. shell under water, just below the armour belt, abreast of the foremast. This might have been expected to destroy the ship. But, as a matter of fact, it seems to have been brought up by the 2 in. inner bulkhead which the ships of the *Tsarevitch* and *Baradino* class carry, and it only admitted 150 tons of water to the wing compartment, a quantity sufficient to affect seriously the trim of the ship. Below the armour-deck no damage whatever was done, except by the splinters of a shell which burst in the after-funnel, and which shattered several tubes in one of the Belleville boilers. The battle of August makes it certain that in future, to obtain decisive results, it will be necessary to close to 2,000 or 3,000 yards, and to take the risk of torpedoes.

Commander R. W. Glennie has been appointed to H.M.S. *Waterwitch*, surveying vessel, in command, dated February 1st, 1905.

H.M.S. *Sulley*, which has just arrived from England to take the place of the *Leviathan*, leaves on Monday for four days' cruise.

To-day being the birthday of the Emperor of Germany the warships in port fired a Royal Salute at noon. A number of members of the German community in this Colony, as well as the foreign Consuls, called with congratulations on Dr. Kruger, Consul-General for Germany, at noon.

BOLD SCHEME INDEED! The Manila *Cablenews* prints the following telegram dated San Francisco, Jan. 21:—

The Japanese engineers at Port Arthur in charge of salvaging the Russian battleships that are now lying on the bottom in the inner harbor, have planned and are now carrying out a gigantic scheme by which the ships may be repaired where they lie and then floated by restoring the water of the bay.

The neck or inlet to the harbour is being dammed by a sea wall; the water will be pumped from the section of the harbour isolated and the warships repaired. It has been estimated that this course would consume less time and could be accomplished at a smaller expense than the ordinary process of patching up the sunken ships and pumping out the water.

Russian Consul was allowed to board the steamer early in the evening, and subsequently brought ashore General Stoessel and an officer of his staff with whom he dined and later escorted back to the ship.

On January 19th, the *China Gazette* published the following interesting details of the General's arrival off the Northern Settlement:

Shanghai was in a state of great expectancy all the morning in consequence of the arrival of the M. M. S. *Australien* from Japan at Wansung with General Stoessel and his party on board. The first of the band of heroes and heroines to reach the outer world from Port Arthur, after its long and terrible siege. At the hour of the expected arrival there were a great number of foreigners collected at the jetty, and had the distinguished soldier stepped ashore then he would have been met by a great number of cameras to right of him, cameras to left of him, cameras in front of him, for a great array of photographic apparatus was got ready by the ubiquitous snap-shooters, to record what there was good reason for anticipating, would have been one of the most famous historical groups ever taken in Shanghai.

Prominent among the camera fiends we noticed several eager Japs, including three or four professional photographers and many more amateurs, and mingled amongst them, several employees of the intelligence department.

But after a long and tedious wait, when the tender eventually drew up to the jetty at 10.45, it was found, to the great disappointment of the assembled crowd, who were prepared to cheer themselves hoarse, that General Stoessel and his party were not on board. It had been decided that he would not come up to Shanghai for the present at least, but would remain on board the *Australien* until she sails for Europe. Madame Stoessel, however, may come up to-morrow. She has eight little Russian orphans whom she has brought with her, the survivors of military families and households that were wholly wiped out at Port Arthur during its horrible ordeal of fire and steel. The meeting between the survivors of the siege and the Russian friends here was a very touching sight. It was expected that the tender would arrive at the French Mail Jetty about 10 o'clock, and that the Gallant Commander of the Port Arthur garrison would come up along with the Russian high officials who had gone down to meet him in a special tender early this morning.

These included: His Excellency M. A. Pavloff, Russian Minister to Korea; General Desnois, Military Attaché; Admiral Kistenstein; and M. Drosmeier, representing the Russo-Chinese Bank.

General Stoessel, in accordance with Russian custom, was first of all presented by the party with bread and salt. The salt was in a silver casket, on the top of which was a silver gun; the words "To the heroic defender of Port Arthur" were inscribed on the casket itself. The party was accompanied by Madame and the Misses Desnois, and several other ladies of the Russian colony in Shanghai. A beautiful bunch of flowers was presented to him in a silver *porte-bonheur*, the main motif of ribbons being passed through a massive gold papillon ring inscribed with the words: "To the heroine of Port Arthur."

Madame Stoessel, speaking of the scenes in the hospitals of Port Arthur, painted a terrible picture of their condition in the latter days of the siege when the wounded never knew whether they would be blown to pieces or die of their wounds. The lack of surgical appliances was another dreadful phase of the latter part of the siege.

Madame Stoessel, who is looking very worn, but in fairly good spirits, expressed her high appreciation of the delicacy of the Japanese in not hoisting their flag over the forts of Port Arthur until after General Stoessel had gone on board the transport which took him to Japan.

General Stoessel, who looks careworn, with his head still swathed in a black bandage, owing to his recent wound, was dressed, when he was seen to-day, on board the *Australien*, in the undress uniform of a Russian General. He spoke freely to his friends about his experiences of the siege generally, and among the most interesting statements which he made were the following: The greater part of the damage was done by the Japanese 11-inch guns, which destroyed nearly everything in Port Arthur. He had no idea with which to reply to them. He could have held out in the fortress for perhaps another three or four days, but no longer. At the end he had only 5,000 men to defend a front of 28 versts (6 miles). There would thus be a little over 300 men to a mile, against an army of over 80,000 Japanese. This line the Japanese attacked constantly on all sides. The ships in the harbour were, in the first instance, damaged by the Japanese fire, but were finally blown up by the Russians themselves in such a complete and perfect way that the Japanese can have no hope of ever raising them. The ships are destroyed. It is entirely untrue that either the *Reliance*, *Pravda*, *Pobeda*, *Pallada* or any of the other large ships can ever be raised again.

Madame Stoessel paid a high tribute to the excellent conduct of the Japanese on their entry to take possession of Port Arthur, which he said they did in the most solidly and businesslike manner. There was no demonstration which could be held to humiliate or make the Russians feel uncomfortable, and the utmost good order was preserved in the streets. There was no looting and all the arrangements were carried out with the utmost regularity.

Later, on we were fortunate in obtaining a brief interview with another distinguished Russian soldier, General Reitz, Chief of the Staff of the Army of Port Arthur, who came up to Shanghai along with General Desnois *in aide de camp* and Captain Stepanoff of the General Staff.

General Reitz, who is a fine, soldierly man, standing well over six feet in height, was dressed in civilian attire—a light, summer flannel suit. He added to the information kindly furnished by General Stoessel: "The Japanese had 24 of these terrible 11-inch guns, mounted in positions from which they swept the town and harbour of Port Arthur in such a way that nothing could resist their fire. The ships in the harbour were first perforated from the deck by the plunging fire from these huge siege-pieces, and the ships had therefore to be destroyed by the Russians, to save them from falling into the hands of the Japanese. The vessels were rendered quite useless. As for the guns left in the fortresses, numbering nearly 500, the greater part of them were rendered useless before the surrender. As for the statement of the Japanese that there were 80,000 shells left, it should be understood at once that by far the greater number of these were very small shells for the 37-millimetre guns, and of the shells for the larger pieces we had actually only six or seven rounds for each gun left at the time of the surrender. These shells we kept very carefully till the end, lest the Japanese should not concede us honourable conditions, but should force us to accept unfavourable terms, in which case the fortress would never have surrendered, but would have stood out to the very last shot. The Japanese report that there were over two million cartridges left is, in reality, a complete exaggeration. It is not in reality more than many times required to repel one

assault. In one assault we frequently used between three and four million cartridges; so that we had not enough to withstand one really heavy assault at the time we surrendered. We had at the time of surrender 18,000 men sick and wounded in the hospitals. As to the 1,000 horses which we still had at the moment of the surrender, these were all required; and were more than sufficient for shifting about guns and other heavy things from point to point within the invested area. If we had eaten them we would have been absolutely helpless, because we could no longer have moved any of our artillery or ammunition about. In the latter days of the siege the soldiers had horse meat twice a week, but on the other five days they only got flour. We had no vegetables of any kind for a very long time, and all the soldiers were suffering very much from scurvy in consequence."

The principal officers who arrived on the *Australien* to-day were: Admiral Louichinsky, Admiral Gregorowitch and Chief Engineer of the Navy, Lindbeck. These are the only high naval officers who have signed their parole and are going back to Russia. All the others elected to remain prisoners of war in Japan. The military officers who arrived included General Kostchenko, General Tretitsky, General Nadein, General Gorbatsky, General Savitsky. There were about 100 other officers of lesser grade who came up to Shanghai to-day, and will remain here till another steamer is found to take them. All the officers in uniform wore their swords. They were accompanied ashore by their military servants and eight or ten ladies, besides whom there are a number of women and children belonging to the soldiers. All the soldiers and their womenfolk have found temporary accommodation in the French Camp, while the officers are quartered in various hotels. The soldiers attracted a great deal of attention in town to-day as they went about the streets, many of them in big sheepskin hats and long coats. A large proportion of both officers and men are wounded convalescents, and many are wearing medals for distinguished service in conflict with the Japanese.

The first thing that the ladies, or most of them, did on arrival, was to go to the Russo-Chinese Bank, and thence to the shops and stores for a much needed rest. During the afternoon as the travellers in uniform and civilian garb, and of every rank, arrived at the Russo-Chinese Bank to cash their drafts, the scene in that building was a sight to remember. The vast vestibule was completely crowded. The total number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers who arrived by the *Australien* was about 235.

MACAO NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Macao, 22nd January.

The gunboat *Rio Lima* arrived from Lisbon on Friday; she relieves the *Diu* which will shortly be returning home from the China Station. Preparatory to the latter undertaking the long homeward voyage, she will be going over to Hongkong on the 24th inst., where she will be taken in hand by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. The *Diu* stands in need of extensive overhaul and repairs. According to reliable information she will be in dockyard hands for about six weeks before she will be fit to sail for Europe.

The *Rio Lima* has been here before. She is a much smaller boat than the vessel she relieves. She has all the appearance of a tiny pleasure yacht, rather than that of the only guardship of Portugal's "Gem in the Orient Sea."

A case of small-pox has developed on board the hired transport *Lindula* lying in the Macao Roads. The patient was landed at Macao for treatment.

The health of the city is normal if the cases of measles and small-pox that have occurred are excluded from account. It is little wonder that this form of sickness should manifest itself while the weather is so abnormally warm for this time of year and the atmosphere is as moist as it has been during the past two weeks.

CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Canton, 21st inst.

For a long time past a gang of thieves has carried on a profitable system of robbery on some of the regular river boats plying between Hongkong and this port. Their methods include substituting passengers' boxes, picking pockets and even holding up passengers while on the boat. On ships leaving the port via the Back Reach the men will jump off the steamer at the shallow part of Honam spit and either get picked up by a sampan, which would be in the vicinity by previous arrangement, or wade ashore. One or two who have been caught by the officers of a steamer have received short shrift. Only the other day anyone passing the wharves would have seen a man stark naked tarred from tip to toe running at top speed amidst a jeering crowd of natives. It would be needless to comment on the act especially as every steamer is met by a guard of soldiers in case of need. It appears that the gang mentioned above had a split amongst themselves four days ago. One of them having brought in a cheque of 100 taels, a gold ring and a bag containing about \$500, refused to share the spoil with the gang. His confederates disputed the matter and he was eventually very badly wounded in the back by a knife. His assailants decamped, and the man got a chair and ordered the coolies to go to the hospital. While on the journey he died, and when the chair coolies found they were carrying a corpse they set the chair down on a small jetty running out into the river near the Fatsan steamer wharf and left it there with the body. It has already been there two days and although the police have been apprised of the fact it still remains in the same position at the time of writing.

IMPROVING THE PORT. No one can pass down the harbour of Canton without remarking the activity of builders and the reclamations in all directions. Particularly is it noticeable in the Back Reach. Since the purchase of land and the building of enormous godown and an iron wharf by Messrs Butterfield & Swire there has been a land boom in this district. Messrs. Siemens & Co., the Standard Oil Co., Messrs. Arnold & Karberg & Co., Sir C. P. Chater, and various big Chinese shipping firms have purchased sites on the foreshore and are building granite bunds and intend erecting wharves for facilitating the reception of larger ships and the discharge of cargo. Messrs. Arnold & Karberg & Co. are general agents for the Shell Transport Co. have erected another large oil tank of 4,000 tons capacity, this makes the third tank on this site. There is little doubt that this locality, with its very near future, be the centre of the cargo traffic, and the upper reaches will be cleared for the enormous passenger-traffic from Hongkong and Macao. When the present operations on the barriers and general removal of all artificial obstructions from the river is completed it is estimated by good authorities that boats drawing from 17 to 20 feet will be able to enter the harbour, and not, as now, be compelled to lighten at Whampoa, thus making a

delay, in many cases, of two or three days. It is estimated that when the operations commenced by Capt. W. T. Tyler, the Imperial Customs Coast Inspector, are completed, this will be one of the best harbours in the south of China.

STRAITS CURRENCY.

EXPORTATION OF STRAITS DOLLARS PROHIBITED.

The following order by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under "The Coin Import and Export Ordinance 1903" was recently published:

"Whereas by Section 3 of 'The Coin Import and Export Ordinance 1903,' it is provided that, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to prohibit the exportation from the Colony of such coins whether legal tender within the Colony or not, as are in such Order specified:

Now, I, Sir John Anderson, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the said Ordinance, with the advice of the Executive Council and subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, do hereby prohibit the exportation from the Colony to any place outside the Malay Peninsula, Netherlands East Indies and Borneo of the coin, known as the Straits Dollar from and after the sixteenth day of January, 1905."

This more or less vexatious if economically beneficial Order in Council is not of such serious import as it might seem at a first glance, inasmuch as that it only affects bankers. Owing to the war, and the advent of the Chinese New Year, there is now such a demand for silver in China that the dollar is 1½ above par. At such a premium it pays to export to China. Straits dollars that can be bought at par, because that 1½ per cent. premium leaves ample room for freight and insurance as well as a fair profit besides. The enhanced value of the dollar was not left unobserved by the local bankers, who thereupon proceeded to ship the coins to Hongkong where they could buy more sterling exchange with them than they could do in the Straits. The premium was so small, however, that it required the transport of large consignments to make the profit worth the trouble, and large shipments were accordingly made.

Two British banks and a private firm shipped \$1,400,000 between them to Hongkong by the last German Mail, while a Netherlands concern shipped half a million. More coin was about to be shipped by to-day's French Mail when the order of last night stopped the arrangements. That Order, we may state, had not reached the Straits Times office in the regular course of events by 11 o'clock to-day, so comparatively few people had then heard of it. The banks were notified in time, however, and though no British bank would care to raise a protest against Government methods in finance, it cannot be said that they look upon this regulation with favour, which interferes with their regular exchange business, with anything approaching cordial approval. Neither does the trader. The prevalent opinion seems to be that it will be a level game throughout, taking the rough with the smooth as it comes, so far as the conveyance of our currency is concerned—pending the establishment of such a standard is now in view, and therefore, of course, there is another side to the question. The Colonial Treasurer very courteously explained to-day to a representative of the *Straits Times* that a heavy withdrawal of our local dollars to meet their momentary demand for silver dollars in China would naturally be followed by a local premium on the local dollar, which would necessitate a large addition to the local currency. Then, when the value of the dollar receded in China—as it is its regular habit to do after the Chinese New Year—the Straits would be flooded again with a re-importation of its own exported dollars which would virtually come in here at a premium. The Order, it will be observed, only affects the export of dollars to China, and in no way interferes with the legitimate movements of coin for trade purposes between the Straits and the Netherlands Indies, Borneo, and other places using Straits currency. So long as the dollars are only used as bullion—to be melted into *sycee* as soon as it reaches China—the Government has no objection to the export; but the risk of re-importation in large quantities has to be guarded against. Much of the coin exported by the German Mail was intended for such treatment; but some, on the other hand, was to be used as bank reserves in China and to liberate Mexican and other dollars current there, during the New Year season. All such dollars would naturally be re-imported to the Straits as soon as the exchange favoured such re-importation, and would never be unpicked from the treasure chests which contained them.

Another view on the subject is stated as follows: Among certain traders and bankers the prohibition is regarded with an unfavourable eye. With a currency confined to the Straits, the limitations of banking corporations and commercial firms are bound to be more or less confined, is their argument, and the money market will be subject to violent fluctuations if prohibition is put upon the export of silver bullion to meet outside liabilities. Should half a million pounds sterling be called for, for example, it would mean a sudden rise in the rate with the dollar appreciated to as much as 3½ or 4½. The Straits silver dollar intrinsically is of less value than the old British or Mexican currency to the extent of from one to one and a half per cent. paid on the latter, and if the Straits dollar is shipped in quantity as it has been within the past few days, and the rate rises, the coin will find its way back here where the best value is to be obtained. For the purpose of the rate, therefore, they want full liberty to export payments in silver, or else a fixed exchange.

In regard to the foregoing, it is understood that we are now on the high road to having a fixed exchange—in other words a gold standard—in the Straits.—*Straits Times*.

COMMERCE.

WAMP MARKET.

In their report, dated 27th inst., Messrs. Cawsey & Pilling and Co. write: "Our last was dated the 13th inst. and per seamer *Atala*. At the beginning of the fortnight the market continued quiet and a trifling business was effected in desirable gunnys at a decline of 1½ to 2½ per cent. Subsequently, owing to receipt of favourable 'advice' from Bombay, holders retired from the market and refused to sell in part of importers encouraged buyers to operate more freely and a moderate quantity of favourable tickets changed hands; an advance of 1½ to 2½ per cent. having been established. There is not for the extreme tightness of money amongst the natives a larger business would have been put through and clearances from the hand would be satisfactory. The market again closes quiet. Noises of small sales at declining rates. No. 10, 11, and 12—Have attracted

by far the largest amount of attention and good business has been done at about previous rates. No. 16—Trifling sales at quotations. No. 205—Special desirable superior gunnys in request; medium and common unsaleable. Sales during the past fortnight comprised of about 1,150 bales of No. 5, 2,025 bales of No. 10; 1,150 bales of No. 12, 1,475 bales of No. 16; 1,075 bales of No. 20; 1,475 bales of No. 205. Arrivals per steamers *Sinla, Lightning, Persia, and Suisang*, of about 8,335 bales. Shipment to Shanghai and Northern Ports about 2,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 35,000 bales. Local Yarn.—At a considerable decline in values sales of 200 bales No. 10, at \$102 to \$103 are reported. Japanese Yarn.—Sales nil. Exchange.—We quote to-day on India at Rs. 149½ per cent. London at 250/11/16d. at \$2.

SHARE MARKET.

Quotations for the week close as follows:— Hongkong Banks ... \$72½ b. £75-10 National Banks ... 38 Canton Insurances ... 700 sa. and s. China Traders ... 58½ sa. Canton Insurances ... 58½ sa. and s. Hongkong Fines ... 340 s. China Fires ... 91 sa. and b. H. C. M. Steamboats ... 27 s. Indo-China ... 123 b. Douglas ... 34 b. Shell Transports ... 22½ China Sugars ... 219 s. Luzon ... 20 b. H. K. & Whampoa Docks ... 210 s. Farnham ... 15½. Hongkong Lands ... 144 s. Hongkong Hotels ... 140 b. Humphreys Estates ... 121 b. China Borneo ... 16 s. Green Island Cements ... 29 sa. and s.

Shanghai advices, of the 23rd inst., state:— Business reported:—Tugs 'Ord' at Tls. 50 and 'Pref' at Tls. 48. Farnham Boyds at Tls. 150 for January. Weihswei Golds at 36½. Matschappis at Tls. 267½ cash and Tls. 270 for January. 1½ up at Tls. 155. Business done direct:—Indo-China at Tls. 91 for March. Farnham Boyds at Tls. 150 cash, Tls. 150 for January. Pulp at Tls. 152½ for January. Horse Bazaars at Tls. 88. Astors at \$7. Shanghai Lands 6 per cent. debentures at Tls. 95½.

SHANGHAI FREIGHT.

In their report of the 19th inst., Messrs. Wheelock & Co. write:—The homebound freight market still remains very quiet indeed, in fact since last writing a steamer was put on the berth with no result, and actually withdrawn after a day or two, continuing on her voyage. There is still a chance, however, that there will be a fair amount to go forward before China New Year, as some of the natives will be sure to unload their stocks in return for ready money at this time.

Conversely—Rates are still firm, but there will be very little doing after the 23rd inst. until China New Year has passed, when we may expect a resumption of the activity of the last few months, and good rates. Coal rates are holding up very well, and though there is not a very large demand for tonnage, there are practically no boats open for this business. The time charterers have almost disappeared from the market, and are waiting at present for two things—lower prices, and the prospect for the future, as judged from conditions after China New Year.

RAUB REPORT.

The General Manager's Report for month ending 31st December, 1904, is as follows:— The mine measurements, and assay results of prospecting work, prepared by the Mine Manager, shows total of 217 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 7 ft. sinking, 33 ft. driving, and 177 ft. crosscutting; against a total of 232 ft. for the previous four weeks.

MINES.

New main shaft.—All work is now suspended until arrival of machinery.

BUKIT KOMAN. 440 Level, Cross-Cut East.—This has been extended 26 ft., bringing the total to 37 ft. A body of mixed matter yielding a quantity of water has been passed through. This has an average width of 20 ft., and an assay value of ½ dwt. The cross-cut is being pushed ahead to further prove the ground. Drives have been started North and South on the most encouraging part of the lode matter. The station is now being opened out preparatory to fixing necessary timber.

340 Level, No. 1 Winze South.—Here 7 ft. has been sunk, making the total 37 ft. At about 50 ft. the lode narrowed and finally pinched out. At 57 ft. two cross-cuts have been put off, one into the hanging wall for 6 ft. and the other into the footwall for 14 ft. Nothing of any note has yet been struck, though in the hanging wall some quartz stringers for about 24 in. wide assay 1½ to 2 dwt.

240 Level North Drive South of cross-cut from No. 1 Winze.—This has been advanced 8 ft., bringing the total to 87 ft. The lode is 42 in. wide and assays 2 dwt. In the 240 level itself a cross-cut is being put off to intersect this lode at that depth; 16 ft. has been covered.

140 Level North Drive North.—This has been advanced 7 ft., making a total of 19 ft. The lode is 50 in. wide and assays 3 dwt. 10 Level North, Drive South.—Here 18 ft. has been driven, averaging 5 dwt., but it shows a tendency to narrow.

Cross-cutting for Stoping.—115 ft. of this work has been done.

Stopes.—The following stopes have been yielding ore for milling:—

Above the 340 Level: 2 stopes; lode 112 in. wide and worth 1½ dwt.

Above the 240 Level: 4 stopes; lode 84 in. wide and worth 4½ dwt.

Above the Intermediate Level (200): 1 stop; lode 84 in. wide and worth 7 dwt.

Plant and Machinery continue without change. Separate Milling Return and Cost Sheet accompany this.

Milling Return for 4 weeks ending 31st December, 1904.

Period of work:—28 days, less, lost-time 31 hrs. (1,29 days), of which 10 hrs. was due to additions to Sempang, plant and balance to clean up.

Ore milled:—5,470 tons, all from Bt. Komang, plus 17 tons old blanketing.

Milling duty:—3,200 tons per stamp per 24 hours.

Amalgam yield:—6,607 oz. giving 3416 oz. melted gold—33.70%.

Bullion yield:—3,09 dwt. per ton milled—44.72 contents.

Mercury loss:—3,16 lb. per 100 tons milled—3.21 oz. bullion.

Tellings assay:—1 dwt. = 25.54% contents.

Bullion fineness:—Average 97.7.

Estimated Cost Sheet for month ending 31st December, 1904.

Salaries ... \$2,033.33

Wages ... \$2,033.33

Expenses ... \$2,033.33

Cost per ton \$4,688.80 dwt. Estimated value of output:—\$1,366.51. Plant and machinery (Costs):—\$1,686.68. (Mines):—\$1,686.68. (General):—\$1,686.68. (Total):—\$1,686.68. C. G. WATFORD LOCK General Manager.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

The following resume of the week's share transactions is from Messrs. J. A. Sullivan and Co.'s report published on the 19th January:— Our market has been very quiet owing to the want of facilities or help from the Banks. Exchange has risen and large sums have been remitted that would have been employed in investments, so that in the absence of available money business is dormant. It is expected that after the Chinese accounts are adjusted that the financial pressure will be relieved, but not until then. London demand is quoted 2½ to 16. From Hongkong the 3 days' rate is 71, but to that colony the Banks are not willing to negotiate at 66½. Consols £88 5/16.

Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf shares have changed hands at Tls. 149 plus new issue at par. Knowlons are strong at \$112. Shipping.—Indo-China have been sold at Tls. 89, 88, 88, Tls. 88, 87, 87, 88 for this month's account. February at Tls. 60. For March clearance Tls. 91, 90 have been recorded. April at Tls. 91. At these figures there are buyers. Tugs 'Ord' have had attention at Tls. 50 and 'pref' at Tls. 48.

Docks.—Farnham Boyds have suffered for want of ready cash and shares have been dealt in for prompt and the settlement at Tls. 152½. Tls. 150, 148, Tls. 150. March sales have changed hands at Tls. 159, 160, Tls. 157½, 158, 159, 160, Tls. 155, Tls. 152½, Tls. 155, 150 April at Tls. 162½ and Tls. 160.

Lands.—Shanghai has been booked at Tls. 117 and Tls. 114 for cash. A final dividend of 6 per cent. making 12 per cent. for the year, and a bonus of 1 per cent. will be paid shortly. Hongkongs are without change.

Cottons.—Internationals have been sold at Tls. 24. Nothing else to report. Sugars.—Peraks are weak. Sales of China Sugars have been made in Hongkong at \$19. Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Mining.—Large purchases of shares have been reported for 'bearer' scrip at Tls. 7½ for the North.

Tobacco.—Sumatras have changed ownership at Tls. 65½ and are wanted. In 1½ angkats, cash sales have been effected at Tls. 262½, 265, Tls. 265 and Tls. 270. For the approaching settlement Tls. 267½ and Tls. 270 are reported. March shares have been booked at Tls. 272½, Tls. 280 and Tls. 282½.

RICE.

In their circular, dated from Saigon on the 13th inst., Messrs. W. G. Hale & Co. report as follows:—

Old grain is now entirely exhausted and new is not yet arriving in any quantity to speak of. We do not look for regular supplies until the beginning of February. Owing to contradictory reports as to damage done to the new crop by inundations, it would be premature to form a reliable opinion upon the probable yield, until the crop is actually harvested. But it is generally believed and hoped that the effect of the inundations is not so great as first anticipated. Dealers are reluctant to enter into forward contracts except at full and high prices and exchange having risen considerably, business is lingering at present.

HONGKONG DOCKS.

\$7 DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

We are informed by the Secretary of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., that, subject to audit the Directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend of 12½% = \$6 per share, and a bonus of 2½% = \$1 per share, together \$7 per share, and carry forward about \$100,000.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It was the *Litlington*, not the *Remington*, which was captured by the Japanese after the *Rosely*.

Captain Marquis Hirohata, military aide-de-camp to the Emperor, died at Yokosuka of cancer on the 12th inst.

GENERAL Fock and seven other Russian Generals who have not been paroled have been sent to Nogoya.

THE Japanese have found some of the crew of the *Yuzuki*, who were paroled, serving in the Russian workshops recently disarmed.

THE Russians have made breaches in the wall of Mukden to facilitate their operations, notwithstanding the protests of the Chinese Government.

TWO steamers arrived at Nagasaki from Dalny on the 12th, with 42 officers and 1,600 men and 24 officers and 1,795 men, respectively, all prisoners from Port Arthur.

UPWARDS of 2,400,000 piculs of broken rice and rice dross were exported from this port during the same period represented more than 870,000 tons.

It is regarded as almost unaccountable that notwithstanding the months of fighting at Port Arthur only two sub-lieutenants and 94 rank and file have been found prisoners at Port Arthur.

THE Secretaries of the Weihswei Gold Mining Co., Ltd., announce that they have received the following telegram:—"Dawson Moller leaving Chungking advise immediate reconstruction. Moller."

THE Colonial Secretary has received the following telegram from H. B. M. Consul, Batavia: dated 26th inst. "Hongkong declared to be infected with bubonic plague. Quarantine reduced to five days."

ACCORDING to Captain Suzuki, J. N., who was an eyewitness, the *Serabtol* was not blown up, but her sea-cocks were opened and she was towed out to sea and allowed to sink in twenty fathoms of water.

H. E. THE Governor has proclaimed Shanghai as a port at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails. There were a case of small-pox last week, three of which were imported from the northern settlement.

ON Tuesday at about 9 o'clock, an amah employed at the Diocesan School, Bonham Strand, fell from a window in the upper storey. She was picked up and removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where she subsequently died.

"The Japanese are reported to have made eighteen miles of semi-tunnels before Port Arthur. Many of these tunnels are run straight towards the forts, and then parallel tunnels were dug in which the men were sheltered and from which they kept up an effective fire. The digging of these tunnels is declared by American and English experts to have been the most remarkable engineering achievement of the present war."

MR. A. H. WATTS has been transferred from Tientsin to take the place of the late Mr. Fullerton in the office of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., at Shanghai.

AT a regular meeting of the United-Marke Lodge, 419, E.C. held in the Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, on Wednesday, Bro. H. W. Wolfe, P.M., was elected Wor. Master, Bro. W. Withers, Treasurer, and Bro. J. Vanstone, Tyler, for the ensuing year.

THE German Consul-General at Simla has sent home a striking report, which shows that the Indian

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 tons, " R. D. Thomas.
 "FATSHAN," 2,360 tons, " W. A. Valentine.
 "HANKOW," 2,373 tons, " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 2,395 tons, " J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2.00 P.M.
 Departures on Sundays at 12.30 P.M.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8.30 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,19 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 1,588 tons, Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING," 1,569 tons, " C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shui-Hing, Luk-Pa, Luk-Lo, Lo-Ping-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing " Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui " Single \$7.50.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN," Capt. B. Branch. S.S. "SANDU," Capt. H. Black.
 Departures from Hongkong to Wuchow about three times every week, calling at Kumchuk, Samshui, Shui-Hing and Tak-Hing. Departures from Wuchow about three times every week calling at the same ports.

FARES:—Hongkong to Wuchow Single \$17.50. Return \$30.00. Round trip tickets to Wuchow returning via Canton or vice versa \$36.00, available for one month. Round trips to and from Wuchow take from 5 to 7 days.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON LINE.

S.S. "TAK HING," Capt. R. Birss. S.S. "HONGKONG," Capt. Maxfield.
 Departures from Hongkong daily (Saturday excepted) at 7 P.M., calling at Kumchuk and Kongmoon. Returning daily (Monday excepted).

FARES:—Hongkong to Kong Moon, " Single \$6.00
 Hongkong to Kumchuk " Single \$7.00

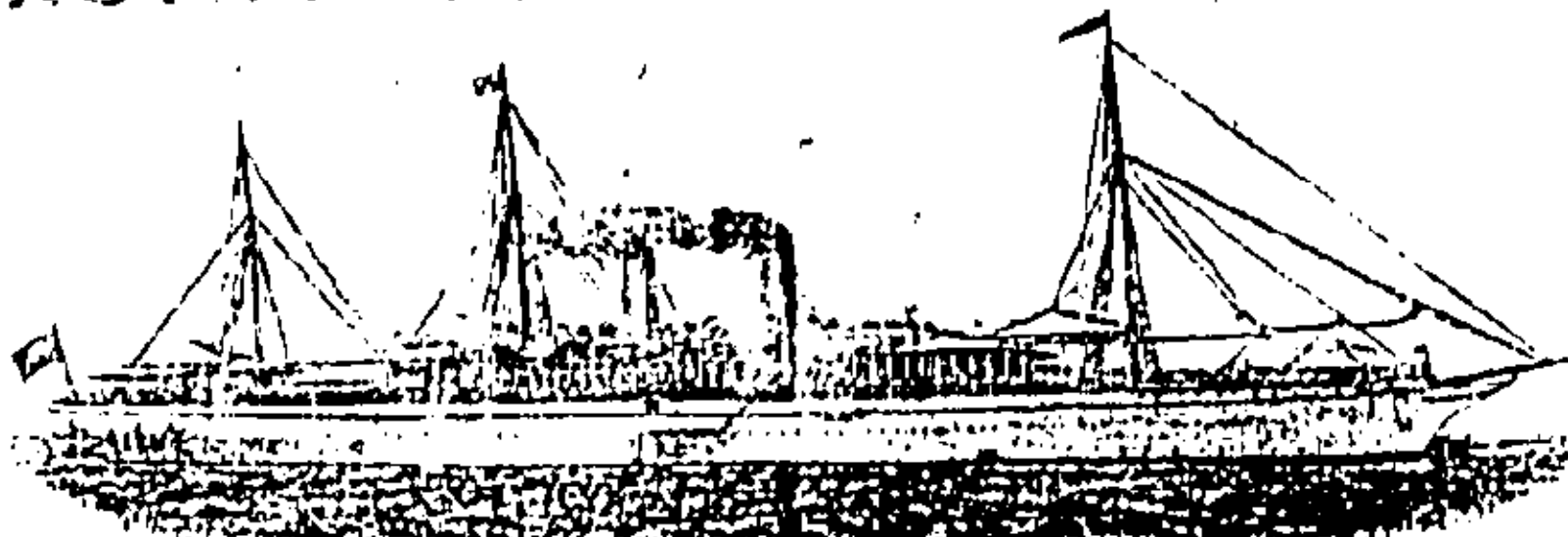
The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1905

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
 (CALLING AT SHANSHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
 SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
 R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA," 6,000 Tons, WEDNESDAY, 8th February.
 "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 8th March.
 "ATHENIAN," 2,440 " WEDNESDAY, 15th March.
 "EMPERESS OF CHINA," 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 29th March.
 "EMPERESS OF INDIA," 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 19th April.
 "TARTAR," 4,425 " WEDNESDAY, 26th April.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, £40.00. 2nd Class, £20.00. 3rd Class, £10.00.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate and 1st Class, £40.00. 2nd Class, £20.00. 3rd Class, £10.00.

THE magnificent twin-screw "EMPERESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VAN COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PACIFIC OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Map, etc., Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
 9, Raffles Street.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
 SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	Freight.
SITHONIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	31st January	Freight.
Hildebrandt	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
ARCADIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	8th Feb.	Freight.
Fürck	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
SPEZIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	15th Feb.	Freight.
Eblers	(Calling at SPOR & COLOMBO).		
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG	27th Feb.	Freight.
Filler	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
SAMBIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	7th March.	Freight.
Lüning	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
RHENANIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	21st March.	Freight and Passengers.
Behrens	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
SUEVIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	4th April.	Freight
Kneisel	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).		

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
 NUBIA, Captain Habel, about beginning of April, Freight.
 For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 HONGKONG OFFICE,
 No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1905

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quantity) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS AND FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.

"OMEGA" is the best, "THREE YEARS" guarantee given to every purchaser.

40, QUEEN'S ROAD, Waterfall Building.

(57)

Entertainment.

KOWLOON PIGEON SHOW.

THE KOWLOON PIGEON CLUB propose to hold a SHOW OF PIGEONS on the 6th and 7th February, 1905, at the KOWLOON HOTEL. Forms of entries will be sent to all Members. As regards Non-Members, forms can be had on application to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. DAVID, at the Kowloon Hotel.

Entrance fee: Fifty Cents per Pigeon. Prizes in MONEY and KIND will be awarded to Winners as soon as the Judge's decision is given, but BIRDS will not be removed from the Show until the evening of the 7th February when the Show closes.

Admission to the Show is free. The Public are cordially invited. Our former Shows were very popular and were visited by Sir Henry and Lady Blake who expressed themselves highly pleased with the exhibition.

The Classification of Exhibits is as follows:—

- I.—Pouters, Cock or Hen, any colour.
- II.—Pouters, any colour.
- III.—Jacobins, Cock or Hen, any colour.
- IV.—Pouters, any colour.
- V.—Owls, Cock or Hen, any colour.
- VI.—Pouters, any colour.
- VII.—Homers, Cock or Hen, any colour.
- VIII.—Pouters, any colour.
- IX.—Any Other Variety, pair, Cock or Hen.
- X.—Common Pigeon, any colour, pair, Cock or Hen.
- XI.—Any kind of Cage Birds.

J. D. LOGAN, Director.
 R. DAVID, Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon Hotel,
 20th January, 1905.

Entimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1905, towards the entrance to Junk Bay, as under:—

From Sywan, at ranges from 2,000 to 6,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M. and finishing at about 11 A.M.

From Pak-sha-wan, at ranges from 600 to 4,000 yards, on conclusion of above; and

From Lyemun Redoubt, at ranges from 2,000 to 6,000 yards, on conclusion of the practice from Pak-sha-wan.

If the weather is unfavourable on either of the above dates, Practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.

L. BARNES-LAWRENCE, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department,
 Hongkong, 27th January, 1905.

IN THE MATTER OF THE OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after SATURDAY, 7th January, 1905, the Liquidator is prepared to distribute a first and final Dividend of THIRTEEN CENTS per Share to those Shareholders who apply for same and deposit their Share Certificates at the Office of the Undersigned, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Hongkong.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1904.

IN THE MATTER OF THE QUEEN'S MINES, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after SATURDAY, 7th January, 1905, the Liquidator is prepared to distribute a first and final Dividend of NINE TENTHS OF ONE CENT per Share to those Shareholders who apply for same and deposit their Share Certificates at the Office of the Undersigned, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Hongkong.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1904.

IN THE MATTER OF THE QUEEN'S MINES, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are prepared, during suspension of their Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice, to BOOK CARGO AND ISSUE BILLS OF LADING TO SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVERLAND POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES and CANADA in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM SEATTLE, as hitherto, by the Steamers of the NORTHERN PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON STEAMSHIP AND TOWBOAT CO., OCEAN S.S. CO. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.

B. MORI, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1905.

IN THE MATTER OF THE QUEEN'S MINES, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after SATURDAY, 7th January, 1905, the Liquidator is prepared to distribute a first and final Dividend of NINE TENTHS OF ONE CENT per Share to those Shareholders who apply for same and deposit their Share Certificates at the Office of the Undersigned, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Hongkong.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1904.

IN THE MATTER OF THE QUEEN'S MINES, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are prepared, during suspension of their Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice, to BOOK CARGO AND ISSUE BILLS OF LADING TO SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVERLAND POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES and CANADA in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM SEATTLE, as hitherto, by the Steamers of the NORTHERN PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON STEAMSHIP AND TOWBOAT CO., OCEAN S.S. CO. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.

B. MORI, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1905.

IN THE MATTER OF THE QUEEN'S MINES, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after SATURDAY, 7th January, 1905, the Liquidator is prepared to distribute a first and final Dividend of NINE TENTHS OF ONE CENT per Share to those Shareholders who apply for same and deposit their Share Certificates at the Office of the Undersigned, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Hongkong.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1904.

IN THE MATTER OF THE QUEEN'S MINES, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are prepared, during suspension of their Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice, to BOOK CARGO AND ISSUE BILLS OF LADING TO SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVERLAND POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES and CANADA in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM SEATTLE, as hitherto, by the Steamers of the NORTHERN PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON STEAMSHIP AND TOWBOAT CO., OCEAN S.S. CO. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.

B. MORI, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1905.

IN THE MATTER OF THE QUEEN'S MINES, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after SATURDAY, 7th January, 1905, the Liquidator is prepared to distribute a first and final Dividend of NINE TENTHS OF ONE CENT per Share to those Shareholders who apply for same and deposit their Share Certificates at the Office of the Undersigned, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Hongkong.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1904.

IN THE MATTER OF THE QUEEN'S MINES, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are prepared, during suspension of their Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice, to BOOK CARGO AND ISSUE BILLS OF LADING TO SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVERLAND POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES and CANADA in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM SEATTLE, as hitherto, by the Steamers of the NORTHERN PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON STEAMSHIP AND TOWBOAT CO., OCEAN S.S. CO. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.

B. MORI, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1905.

Intimations.

CIGARS.

FINEST HAMBURG MADE.

ROLAND VON HAMBURG

AT

\$4.00 per hundred.

FLOR DE MONDEGO

AT

\$5.50 per hundred.

Sold in

AIR-TIGHT TINS

AT

TUNG CHONG WO,

98, Queen's Road Central,

Opposite Central Market.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1905.

[176]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after this date interest at the rate of 8% per annum will be charged upon all Calls in respect of SHARES NOT FULLY PAID UP from the day appointed for Payment of such Calls, namely 3rd January, 1905.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1905.

[122]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

Established 1841.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify Customers that from 1st January, 1905, Separate Accounts will be rendered for Aerated Waters.

An inclusive charge will be made for Waters and Bottles, and full credit will be allowed for empties when returned.

Orders for Aerated Waters should be addressed to

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

Aerated Water Manufactory,

Des Vaux Road Central.

PRICE LIST:

\$1.20 per dozen will be allowed for Aerated Water Bottles when returned in good condition.

Per Doz.

Soda Water ... \$1.70

Soda Water in Bombay Bottles ... 1.80

Potash Seltzer and B.P. Soda ... 1.80

Lemonade ... 1.80

Tonic Water ... 1.80

Lithia Water ... 1.95

Ginger Ale ... 1.95

Lemon Squash ... 1.95

Raspberry ... 1.95

Stone Ginger Beer ... 1.95

Hongkong, 28th December, 1904.

[1391]

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify Customers that from 1st January, 1905, Separate Accounts will be rendered for Aerated Waters.

An inclusive charge will be made for Waters and Bottles, and full credit will be allowed for empties when returned.

Orders for Aerated Waters should be addressed to

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

PRICE LIST:

\$1.20 per dozen will be allowed for Aerated Water Bottles when returned in good condition.

Per Doz.

Soda Water ... \$1.70

Soda Water in Bombay Bottles ... 1.80

Potash Seltzer and B.P. Soda ... 1.80

Lemonade ... 1.80

Tonic Water ... 1.80

Lithia Water ... 1.95

Ginger Ale ... 1.95

Lemon Squash ... 1.95

Raspberry ... 1.95

Stone Ginger Beer ... 1.95

Hongkong, 28th December, 1904.

[1392]

WATKINS, LIMITED.

Intimations.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

HIGH-CLASS DRAPERS, DRESS-
MAKERS, MILLINERS, HOUSE
FURNISHERS,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

AT "ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,"
Des Vaux Road.

All the latest up-to-date
Fancy Goods, Blouses, Ribbons,
Chiffons, etc.

A CONSIGNMENT
OF SPECIALLY
SELECTED TRIMMED
MILLINERY HAS JUST
ARRIVED FROM
EUROPE.

The height of Fashion is now
displayed in our Show-rooms
and Windows.

DRESSMAKING
DEPARTMENT.

Satisfaction always given.
Everything done under First-class
European Supervision.
All the latest fashion plates on
view.
Prices moderate.
Estimates given for all kinds of
Garments.

CHILDREN'S
DEPARTMENT.

Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves,
Caps, Coats, etc. etc.

IN OUR
FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT

We have a splendid Stock of every
kind and class of goods neces-
sary to the well-furnished House.
Hotels, Ships, Hospitals, etc., fur-
nished throughout.
Estimates—free of charge.
All work done by experienced
workmen on the shortest notice.

GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTING
BRANCH.

28, QUEEN'S ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

We have a good Stock of our well-
known Footwear for Walking,
Shooting, Tennis, Yachting,
Cricket and Golf.

Hose for Cycling, Golf & Shooting.
Real Hagskin Puttee Leggings and
Hammond's Patent Biding Leg-
gings.

Fox's Spiral Puttees in Navy and
Khaki.

Hats, Caps, Shirts, Waistcoats,
Underwear,

etc., etc., etc.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1905.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
MONDAY,
the 30th January, 1905, commencing at 11 A.M.,
at Nos. 52/54 Des Vaux Road West,
(Hop Vick Godowns),
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ABOUT 17,000 BAGS FLOUR.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1905. [183]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of
the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held on MONDAY, the 30th day of January,
1905, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public
Works Department, by Order of His Excellency
the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND
at Hok On, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a
term of 75 years, commencing from 1st January,
1893.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Sale.	Registry No.	LOCALITY.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Premium.
			N.	S.	E.	W.			
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		£	£
	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1,162.	Back Un adjoining Kowloon Inland Lot No. 938.	24'8"	24'8"	173'10"	173'10"	4,237	24	1,775.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1905.									

Hongkong, 21st January, 1905. [160]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of
the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held on MONDAY, the 30th day of January,
1905, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public
Works Department, by Order of His Excellency
the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND
at Yau-ma-ti, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a
term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at
a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor
of His Majesty the KING, for one further term
of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.										
No. of Sale.	Registry No.	LOCALITY.	—Boundary Measurements.—				Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.	
			N.	S.	E.	W.				
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.				
1	Kowloon Marine Lot No. 87.	Yau-mau.	310	310	285	285	44,350	1,668	79,676	
Hongkong, 21st January, 1905.										161

Hongkong, 21st January, 1905. [161]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Let by Public Auction,
ON
MONDAY,
the 30th January, 1905, at 3 P.M.,
on the Spot,
The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan
to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection
of
BOOTH AND MATCHES
on the Government Ground adjoining the Race
Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.
TERMS:—Cash.
For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to—
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1905. [165]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
TUESDAY,
the 31st January, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with
BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASH-
STANDS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION
DINING TABLE, VIENNA CHAIRS,
CARPETS, DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEAD
with WIRE MATTRESS, GLASS, CRO-
CKERY and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1905. [173]

ESPECIAL OLD TON GIN.
Mar

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED
1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

EXTRACT:

"I HAVE TAKEN PLEASURE
IN PRESENTING YOUR BRAND
(WATSON'S CELEBRATED E.
BLEND) AS THE FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKY I COULD
PROCURE."

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1905.

WINE
AND
SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

FIRST FLOOR,

(Wm. Powell & Co.'s old premises).

SANDERMAN BUCK & CO.'S

SHERRIES.

per dozen,
quarts.

Sanderman's Light dry Sherry ... \$14.00

Sanderman's Very pale dry Sherry 20.00

Sanderman's Dry pale nutty Sherry 26.00

Sanderman's Fine old brown Sherry 39.00

Absolutely the finest obtainable in

Hongkong.

N.B.—All our Wines and Spirits are bottled at home, thereby ensuring to our Customers all the advantages accruing from bottling done at home under the direct supervision of the Growers and Distillers as compared to bottling done in China by Chinamen at the service of European Firms.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905.

THE DEFENCES OF HONGKONG.

Among the passengers due here shortly is Major-General F. G. Slade, C.B., who has been sent out from London by the War Department on a tour of inspection of the defences of the various Eastern Colonies. This is the first time that the distinguished Inspector-General of the Royal Garrison Artillery has come East on such a mission his work in this connection having hitherto been confined to the Mediterranean, a circumstance that appears to have led to a little surmising whether he has been authorised to make a report regarding the proposal to withdraw regiments of the line from Hongkong, Singapore and Ceylon and leave the defences of these stations to the Royal Garrison Artillery. So far as the defence of Ceylon is concerned such a change might with advantage be made when consideration is given to the fact that reliance could always be placed on India in case of an emergency for thousands of troops to be sent over to the Island, but with regard to Singapore and Hongkong the case is entirely different as the transport of line regiments would necessarily involve a considerable loss of time. Here and in China there are at the present time five garrison companies and one battalion, while the forces stationed at Singapore and Ceylon are, in each case, two garrison companies and one battalion. Whether the surmise regarding the withdrawal of the regiments is correct or not, such a proposal, if carried into effect, would be of the utmost importance to this Colony. At present we rely for the safety of the Island on the China Squadron, and so long as it, and the squadrons working in conjunction with it, maintain the superiority at sea the fleet is a sufficient protection against invasion, but if it was to suffer decisive defeat, or if it were destroyed we should be thrown upon our own resources to repel attack. So long then as the Navy can be maintained invincible we should be adequately defended, and for such a defence no more appears to be needed than complete naval preparation and such military preparation as is required for the full efficacy of the navy. Any additional military preparation such as has been going on in Hongkong since the days of its occupation, must be taken as against attack of this nature, merely an insurance to cover the possibility of a failure of the navy, although, of course, in the event of an invasion from the mainland the military forces would have a much larger part to play in repelling the invaders. The capture of the island by a hostile fleet or army, or even the partial destruction of the city would mean, to most of us, ruin. The loss of the Colony or the destruction of its dockyards, arsenal and stores would be a heavy blow to English supremacy in these seas, and might lead, as was pointed out by writers at home a number of years ago, to many more serious disasters. That Hongkong should be well and effectively defended will be recognised on all sides, and when some twenty years ago the question of the defenceless state of the Colony was raised in Council, many interesting points were brought to light in subsequent publications. If was alleged, as recently as 1900, that the defences, which at one time were considered impregnable, had become neglected, and were then in an unsatisfactory condition. The forts on the north side of the island were for the most part stated to be armed with muzzle-loading guns, while those on Stonecutters Island were said to have been removed. The south coast, it was asserted, was entirely without protection, and in the event of a surprise attack, might be shelled by an enemy without being able to reply. Of late, however, the matter has been receiving the attention of the military authorities, and many new forts and batteries have been, and are being erected. When these are completed it will be necessary for the garrison to be strengthened by artillerymen and it may be that this has given rise to the rumour that line regiments here are to be replaced by the R. G. A. The improvement of our defences however, must be a slow process; one prolonged over many years; and in sending out, from time to time, such efficient officers as Major-General Slade to inspect the progress of the works, the War Office has shown that it fully recognises the value and importance of Hongkong as a British outpost in the Far East.

PARCEL POST TO MACAO.

The following has been issued by the General Post Office, London:—On and after Jan. 1, 1905, parcels will be accepted under the ordinary conditions for transmission to Macao in China, at the rates undermentioned:—By sea direct, up to 3 lbs., 2s.; 3 lbs. to 7 lbs., 3s.; 7 lbs. to 11 lbs., 4s. 6d. *Via France or via France and Italy*, up to 3 lbs., 3s.; 3 lbs. to 7 lbs., 4s.; 7 lbs. to 11 lbs., 5s. Parcels may be insured up to £20 in value.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SATURDAY next, the 4th prox., and Monday the 6th idem, have been declared public holidays.

H.E. THE Governor has appointed Mr. A. Nicholson to be a surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships under 50 tons burden.

H. E. the Governor has appointed Mr. George Sim to be an Inspector of Nuisances under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896.

AMONG the passengers by the English mail steamer *Coromandel*, which left for home to-day, were the Rev. W. Bridie, Methodist Chaplain to the Forces, and Mrs. Bridie and family.

THE following names have been added to the list of authorized architects under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903:—George John Budds Sayer, James Callaway Lowe, and Arthur Poonoo Samy.

BECOMING scared about the Tsar's changes of life, members of the Stock Exchange have been effecting insurances at Lloyd's with such pertinacity that the rate has gone up to 20 guineas per cent. for twelve months.

WE regret to state that, owing to illness, Mr. Bruce Shepherd is unable to attend to his professional duties. Mr. G. H. Wakeman, assistant Land Officer has been appointed to act as Land Officer and Official Receiver in bankruptcy during Mr. Bruce Shepherd's illness, or until further notice. A *Government Gazette* extraordinary was issued to this effect this afternoon.

THIS January number of the *Far Eastern Review* is as interesting and instructive as any of its predecessors. This month its energetic editor has dealt at length with the hemp industry and copra production in the Philippines, and given reviews of the working of many other undertakings throughout the Far East. Among the numerous illustrations are views of the Hongkong High Level Tramways.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the band of the 114th Mahrattas, on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next, from 4.30 to 6 p.m.:—

M. Ch. ... "Frühling's Rhapsody" ... F. von Blou.
Overture to ... "Les Dragons de Villars" ... Maillet.
Spanish Valse ... "Preciosa" ... H. L. Taxone.
Selections from ... "The Flying Dutchman" ... Wagner.
Serenade Maestrosque ... "H.M.S. Pinelore" ... Sullivan.
Selections from ... "H.M.S. Pinelore" ... Sullivan.
God save the King.

A TOKIO message to the *Mainichi* states that the Japanese submarine torpedo-boat flotilla will consist of seven vessels. Five of these are now being built at the Yokosuka Dockyard, under the command of Junior Captain Oguri, and the other two are being constructed at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, under the direction of Lieutenant Miyachi. It is said that they will be used against the Baltic Squadron.

THE annual Oxford and Cambridge Dinner took place at the Hongkong Hotel last night, some thirty-five persons being present. The chair was occupied by the Right Rev. Bishop Hoare, while the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., acted as Vice Chairman. After dinner the ex-Varsity men heartily drank the health of "The King," the only other toast being that of "The Universities" proposed by the Bishop and replied to by Mr. Sharp. The band of H.M.S. *Glory* played a capital programme of music during the evening, a very pleasant time being spent.

THE New Year number of the *South China Collegian* is a most admirable publication, full of instructive reading and interesting illustrations. In the issue Chinese students tell briefly in English of their customs, and in the Chinese department Mrs. Woods tells how Europeans and Americans celebrate the dawn of a new calendar year. The Rev. Dr. Timothy Richard writes on a scheme for mission work in China, Mr. Moir Duncan on the educational outlook in Shansi, and the editors contribute several interesting articles, chief of which is one on higher Christian education in China.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherlands Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—Butterfield & Swire, \$100; Panchard and Lowther \$100; J. D. Hutchison & Co. \$50; Standard Oil Co. \$50; C. A. Jones, \$50; P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. \$50; Milner Bussan Kaisha \$50; Meyer & Co. \$50; Ahmet Rumjahn \$50; Nippon Yusen Kaisha \$50; Reuter Brocklebank & Co. \$50; Siemens & Co. \$50; Bradley & Co. \$25; Blackhead & Co. \$25; Brit-American Tobacco Co. \$25; Brewer & Co. \$25; Dennys and Bowley \$25; Dodwell & Co. \$25; Douglas S. S. Co. Ltd. \$25; Cawajee Palanjee & Co. \$25; Abdoolah Ibrahim & Co. \$25; Arratoon V. Aparar \$25.

THE police are now investigating a "mysterious disappearance" case, and endeavouring to trace the whereabouts of Henry Ullmann, son of the proprietor of J. Ullmann and Co., jewellers, of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, and of 69, Escolta, Manila, who has not been seen or heard from since the evening of the 24th inst., when he left the shop at the closing hour, and then apparently, for the time being, at least, "dropped out of sight." Mr. Ullmann is a young man, aged about 21 years, of slender build, fair complexion, and had a slight fair moustache. In height he is about five feet ten inches, and when he was last seen by anybody who knew him, he was dressed in a light grey suit. Any information regarding his whereabouts would be acceptable to the police, and, no doubt, appreciated by his friends, of whom he has many in the colony.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

EXTRADITION CASE.

At the Magistrate's this morning before Mr. Gompertz, application was made by Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Chief Detective Inspector Hanson, on behalf of the Chinese Government, for the extradition of Leung Tak, alias Ta Fa-min, who is wanted on the charge of murder and armed robbery in Pik Kong village, Ship Tak district, Kwang Tung province.

Mr. John Hastings appeared for the defence. So Tsak Man said that on the night of the 2nd of October last, a robbery took place in his family dwelling-house at Pik Kong village, by a number of armed robbers of whom the prisoner was one. On that night he was sleeping in his room with his wife and two small sons, his brother and his wife being in another room, and two servant girls aged 14 and 12 years, respectively, in a third. At about eleven o'clock witness was awoke by a noise in the street, and the subsequent breaking in of the door, and when he got up to see what the matter was, a number of robbers, armed with knives and swords, entered and the prisoner, holding a six-chambered revolver, demanded his keys and valuables. The robbers then opened his locked boxes and drawers, and secured \$300 worth of jewellery, \$340 in cash, and \$120 worth of clothing. They then went into another room, and he heard his brother and his brother's wife weeping, and when he went to their room the robbers had gone, and he found in the other room his maid servant dead, with a gunshot wound in the back. That was the girl Yung Kum Choi, aged 14 years. Witness showed the bullet on the 4th instant. He had heard a number of shots fired, and he found two bullets on the floor of the maid servant's room. He last saw deceased alive at bed-time, at nine o'clock that evening. Afterwards the other girl, Mak Min, became sick and died in the following month. He reported the matter to the authorities on the 3rd of October, and they came to investigate affairs on the day following. He could recognise prisoner well, as he was the man who hit him over the shoulders with a revolver. He had seen him before that night in the market place at Pik Kong. He saw him more than once, and he was pointed out to him as Tai Fa-min. Witness knew prisoner as Leung Tak, because all the people in the streets called him by that name, until he heard him called Tai Fa-min. He picked prisoner out from among a number of other men at the station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hastings, witness said that on the night of the robbery there was no one in the house but those mentioned. His family had lived for several generations in Pik Kong, and witness was born there. He heard that his village offered \$1,000 for the recovery of the robbers. He did not know if it was \$3,000. When he saw Tai Fa-min in the market he was 80 or 100 feet distant. Witness was not blind in one eye. He could read Chinese, and had good eyesight. Shown some large Chinese characters on a board by the wall he said he could read them. That was at a distance of twenty-four feet. On the night of the occurrence he went to bed at nine o'clock. All that day he was out on the streets, collecting money for goods sold. Among others he went to Ah Cheung, a broker, but did not get any money from him. He returned about five o'clock and had his evening meal. He did not keep a shop; he did all his business in the family house through brokers. His brother helped him in the business. When he was disturbed that night, he sat up in bed inside a mosquito-curtain. His wife and children did not hear anything and they did not get up. The street door was first banged, and then immediately afterwards he heard shots. There was then a banging at witness's door, and seeing a lot of people enter he was frightened, and hid himself at the end of the bed. His wife was also frightened and covered her head with a quilt. Two of the robbers then came up to witness and dragged him to the ground; there was a table-lamp burning at the time. It was a foreign-made lamp and burned kerosene oil. There were eight or ten men altogether, but he could not see clearly how many had revolvers. There was a great noise and confusion. The other men opened everything and ransacked the place. One man who seized him had a revolver, and some had torches. He told them he had money, and one of the men struck him on the leg because he would not tell them where his money was. The robbers then left him alone, but one of them kept guard over him. He did not know that man, and would not know him if he saw him again. He could not recognize any of them, except the prisoner. There was so much confusion in the room, and he was so frightened, that he could not recognize the others. Lights from the torches were flashing about, and that made it more difficult to recognize the others. After taking the money, jewellery and clothing mentioned, some of the men, hearing a noise in the street, left. They did not take any notice of his wife, who remained covered up in bed all the time; the boys did not wake. Prisoner hit witness on the right shin, and then went to search for things with the others. After the robbers left he went to the front room and found that his maid servant had been killed, and he sat down in the sitting room, when his brother, who had been taken into the streets by the robbers, returned, and told him that he had been taken away but let off, and was not harmed. His brother's wife told him her husband had been taken away by the robbers, and was going out to search for him when he noticed his maid servant had been killed, and stopped to attend to her, and then his brother came in. There is only one military official in his village, Tung Kwan Tsun. Witness did not know if he had come to Hongkong. Witness went home to report the occurrence to the Elders, on the 3rd of October. He went to the Sun Tak Magistrate on the 4th idem. Su Chi Wo one of the Elders, wrote a petition to the Sun Tak Magistrate. He did not see the Magistrate, but sent in the petition, and was told he would come the next day to investigate. The Magistrate, whose name is Li Chi King, ordered the constables to search the premises and then the two bullets were found. His brother did not search the premises in the meantime.

The case was remanded.

TURF TOPICS.

Although the weather was a trifle cold this morning there was a large gathering on the course to watch the bi-weekly gallops. Among those present were H.E. the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan) and his brother, Major Nathan, Capt. Smith, A.D.C., Capt. Arbutnot Lasle, and many ladies. The outer course was fairly wet after the heavy rains, and several owners were afraid to gallop their ponies there for fear of accident, so they took them around the inner course. Time-taking was rendered most difficult as ponies galloped simultaneously in bunches and others by themselves on both the inner and outer course. However, the best that could be taken are as follows:—

Abbreviations (o) denotes outside and (i) inside course.

Highland Chief and Highland King, (o), 1 1/2 mile, last 37, 1.16, 1.56.
Hilalax (o), 1 1/2 mile, 35 4/5, 1.13 1/2, 1.49 1/5, 2.24 3/5, 3.59.

Heather King (o), 1 1/2 mile, (i), (i), 36, 1.13 1/5, 1.46 1/2.

Polka and Lyra (i), 1 1/2 mile, 40, 1.17 1/2, 1.55, 2.33, 3.10, 3.43.

Scotch King (i), 1 1/2 mile, 43 1/2, 1.22 2/5, 1.59, 2.37, 3.14 4/5, 3.51 2/5.

La France Rose (i), 1 1/2 mile, 38 1/2, 1.13, 1.49, 2.24 3/5, 3.59.

Mardi Gras Niel Rose (i), 1 1/2 mile, (i), (i), 34, 1.08, 1.40 1/2; total time said to be 2.51.

Ard Patrick (i), 1 1/2 mile, joined by Ca Cannie 1 mile, 41, 1.20, 2.00 2/5, 2.38 2/5, 3.13 1/5, 3.45 2/5.

Cotswold, The Duke, joined by V. W. H. (i), 1 mile, 37, 1.13 1/2, 1.47 1/2, 2.20 1/2.

Leadbury, Black Monday, Croome (i), 1 mile, 35 1/2, 1.13, 1.49, 2.24 1/5.

Fife, 1 mile, 34 1/2, 1.10 1/2, 1.45 1/2, 2.21 1/2.

Zodiac (i), 1 mile, (i), (i), (i), (i), 2.23.

Set (i), 1 mile, 34, 1.08, 1.42 1/2.

Empress of India Rose, 1 mile, 34, 1.08, (i), 2.18 1/2.

Gem Rose (i), 1 mile, 36, 1.10 1/2, 1.43 1/2, 2.16 1/2.

Alladin (i) 1 1/2 mile, joined by Cake Walk (i), 1 mile, 40, 1.19, 1.55, 2.29 1/2, 3.04.

Pat and Cebu (i), 1 1/2 mile, 46, 1.28, 2.08, 2.46, 3.21, 3.54.

Sport, Royal, and Highlander (o), 1 1/2 mile, 46, 1.32, 2.14, 2.54, 3.29, 4.02.

Blackbird, 1 1/2 mile, last 42, 1.23 1/2, 1.54 1/2, total time given at 3.10.

Grafton and another, 1 1/2 mile, times missed.

The Spittle, 1 1/2 mile, time missed, his finish was rather loose.

The Squaller, 1 1/2 mile, 37 1/2, 1.13, time missed for the next two quarters, his last being 35 1/2. This is a game little pony and should be watched.

Wee Macgregor and Highland Laddie, 1 mile, 40, 1.18, 1.55, 2.31.

Titmouse, 1 mile, time missed.

Nomination (i), 1 1/2 mile, 46, 1.24, 2.00, 2.37, 3.13 1/5, 3.48 4/5.

Desperation (i), 1 mile, 41, 1.19, (i), 2.33 4/5.

Salem, 1 mile, 34 1/2, 1.09.

Royal, 1 mile, 38, 1.17, 1.50.

Phaps and Hacken Schmidt, 1 mile, 33, 1.08, 1.43.

Phaps Not and Two-step, 1 mile, 33, 1.09, 1.45 1/2.

Equimalt and Algerine (o), 1 1/2 mile, last 42, 1.15, 1.12, 1.49.

Prairie King (o), 1 1/2 mile, total time 4.00.

Norman King, 1 1/2 mile, 43 2/5, 1.23 2/5, 2.02 2/5, 2.41, 3.18 2/5, 3.51 2/5.

Jungle King (o), 1 1/2 mile, 36 1/2, 1.18, 1.57 1/2, 2.35 1/2, 3.09 1/2.

Desert King (o), 1 mile, 43, 1.22, 1.58, 2.31.

A bunch of four ponies (i), 1 mile, 37, 1.13 1/2, 1.50, 2.24 1/2.

Saxon King, 1 1/2 mile, 39, 1.16, 1.54 1/5, 2.33, 3.10, 3.45.

Grand Llama, 1 1/2 mile, (i), (i), (i), 2.24, 2.59.

Cascade, 1 1/2 mile, (i), (i), (i), (i), 3.17, 3.54.

Bondelero, 1 1/2 mile, covered in 3.12.

Alarm, time missed.

The Count and The Professor, times also missed.

Ching's time and distance missed, very sorry.

EARLY BIRD.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Speaking at the sixth annual meeting of the British and Chinese Corporation (Ltd.), held at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, on Dec. 29, Mr. W. Keswick, M.P., in the chair, said:—
The Canton Railway to the Kowloon territory is receiving our active attention. The desirability of railway connection between the British colony of Hongkong and Canton is becoming very manifest, and our part in the scheme is to arrange for the financing and construction of the Chinese section from Canton to the frontier of Kowloon, where it will join a projected railway through British territory. We have every reason to hope the agreements that are necessary will not be long delayed.

A TELEGRAM from Victoria (B.C.) announces that the Admiralty has given orders for what practically amounts to the dismantling of the dockyard at Esquimalt. The stores are to be sold or shipped to Hongkong.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. J. I. Plummer, Chief Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 28th at noon. The barometer has risen generally but has fallen in the extreme north of Japan.

The depression noted yesterday has passed into the Pacific.

Gradients are rather steep upon the east coast of China and fresh NE. monsoon will prevail in the Formosa Channel. They are slight upon the south coast and moderate E. winds may be expected in the northern part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Light E. to NE. winds, overcast, fair.
N.B. Communication with Gap Rock is again interrupted.

BENNETT BURLEIGH INTERVIEWED.

THIS MORNING.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the *Daily Telegraph's* "special" at the seat of war, left to-day by the P. & O. *Coromandel* for home. Interviewed by a *Hongkong Telegraph* representative on board, Mr. Burleigh was very courteous, and gave a brief resume of his experiences and the deductions he has made from personal observation, both in Manchuria, Korea, and Japan during the past twelve months.

Mr. Burleigh was in Japan, prior to the outbreak of hostilities, leaving for England in December, 1903. He had barely been home a month when Japan threw down the gauntlet to Russia, and he received orders to forthwith proceed Eastward again as rapidly as possible. He reached Tokio in March, 1904, and added one to the number of dissatisfied and important journalists who were held captive by the unwillingness of the authorities to grant forward permits to the front.

"That was a very tedious period of waiting," said Mr. Burleigh, "and in my opinion the Japanese were unduly cautious. However, it is past now."

At length, receiving official permission, Mr. Burleigh, with some half dozen confreres, found himself attached to that portion of the Japanese army operating on the Yalu. But, here he again found cause for complaint, owing to the irksome restrictions of the censors, who absolutely refused to allow any statistical details of any kind to go through, and the correspondents were usually kept so far in the rear as to be unable to gain any intelligent idea of the nature of the operations. Tiring at length of the many difficulties that encompassed him, Mr. Burleigh decided to become a "free lance," and, severing his connection with the Mikado's forces, set to work to gather items from both belligerents. To facilitate the speedy transmission of his news, he hired a small steamer, which rendered him to a great extent independent—with what result the world already knows.

In response to a query as to the eventual termination of the campaign, Mr. Burleigh did not care to express any opinion. "The Japanese system of organisation is magnificent," he said; "but it remains to be seen whether the financial condition of the country will be able to stand the strain now being put upon it."

Mr. Burleigh has a most unique collection of snapshots taken by himself during his sojourn in the area of hostilities, and no doubt will have many of them reproduced in the illustrated periodicals at home. A "curio" he is taking back with him is a young bear. He expects to be back again in the course of a few months.

SHIPPING JETSAM.

The U. S. transport *Seward*, having been completely overhauled at the Kowloon Docks, moved out yesterday for Manila. She was detained however by the medical authorities for the day, and thoroughly fumigated. She proceeded on her way this morning.

The new steel screw steamer *Telanon*, built by Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co. (Ltd.), for Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., of Liverpool, has had her trials of speed and adjustment of compasses in Belfast Lough. In designing the *Telanon*, which has a gross tonnage of 1,500 tons, special consideration has been given to the requirements of the Australian trade, and she fulfils the conditions required for a Board of Trade passenger certificate. The five large holds into which the cargo space is divided are capable of receiving very large and bulky consignments such as are common to the general Colonial trade. The fore and after main holds have been insulated for the reception of fruit cargoes, and an efficient installation of refrigerating machinery has been fitted for the preservation of these cargoes during the homeward voyage. After a successful cruise in the Lough the *Telanon* proceeded to Glasgow, where she will bunker and take in cargo for her initial trip to the Colonies.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The Silver market has presented a very interesting position for some time, and the prospects of the white metal have been more hopeful than for a long time. There has recently been a good demand from China, particularly Shanghai, due possibly to the exigencies of the war, and Continental buying for Russia, due probably to the same cause, whilst India, under the influence of good crops, has been a free buyer. Supplies from the United States have been much less than usual, and there is now a demand for silver for the purposes of subsidiary coinage, all the Sherman Act silver being absorbed. Under the move to a gold standard in Mexico we are likely to see an absorption of the metal, for the present, rather than a free export. The position is distinctly interesting, in view of the currency changes in the Straits Settlements and Siam. A few months ago popular ideas seemed to be generally centred on a 25. dollar (monopoly value) for the Straits. With silver at 28 1/2 per oz.—the highest price of the year, we may note—that dollar goes into the melting pot, and the Conant in the Philippines, and the yen in Japan, are very close to the lip of it. The Straits have wisely taken the matter of fixing the value of the new dollar in a leisurely manner, and the present rise in Exchange has at least not caught them, but it scarcely simplifies the problem, unless they agree on the 25. dollar and immediately take on gold as their currency—a step we hardly look for. We may repeat, however the whole position is distinctly interesting.—*L. & C. Express.*

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (*Bayern*) 30th inst.
Indian (*Kumbang*) 31st inst.
German (*Sachsen*) 31st prox.
German (*Prinz Segismund*) 13th prox.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 13th prox.

The s.s. *Zafiro* left Manila on Saturday, at 10 a.m., and is due here on Monday at 3 p.m.

TELEGRAM.

[Reuter's]

The Strikes in Russia.
PATERNAL PERSUASION CURE.

LONDON, 26th January.

The Cossacks on Tuesday fired on 3,000 demonstrators in Moscow, wounding many. General Trepoff has posted notices, in the works ordering the workmen to return within 24 hours, failing which they will be deported to the villages. Two factories have resumed work; meanwhile the movement is spreading in the provinces.

By order of the Tsar, General Trepoff and the Minister of Finance have issued proclamations, explaining to the workers that they are being exploited by self-seeking and evil-disposed persons, who have misled them and made intervention by armed force inevitable. The Government is now, as it always was, ready to listen to their just desires.

Later.

ANOTHER CLIMB DOWN.

Moscow is quiet. A proclamation of the Governor promises the fullest protection to men remaining at work. The police in Moscow have posted notices, alleging that the strike movement is due to Anglo-Japanese intrigues, and that the strikers are supported by British money. The Hon. Charles Hardinge, Secretary of the Embassy in St. Petersburg, has protested against this calumny, and has received assurances that steps will be taken to prevent a repetition of the publication of it. The British Embassy in St. Petersburg is guarded by sentries. Notices similar to those posted in Moscow have been circulated in Odessa. St. Petersburg is returning to its normal aspect and the Government is confident that the movement is checked.

SOLDIERS BURIED ALIVE.

LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

Not long since the *Evening News* told the story exclusively of a "Soldier of the Tsar" who had escaped from Russia rather than proceed to the Far East to fight under the terrible conditions which he asserted prevail in the Russian lines.

The other day the dreadful assertion of this escaped Russian that Kuropatkin's soldiers are "being buried alive" when severely wounded, a statement for which the *Evening News* called for proof, is placed beyond doubt.

LETTER FROM BATTLEFIELD.

A Russian soldier now at the front, a copy of whose photograph is given below, has written from Mukden. His letter has been translated, and is as follows:—

"Dear Parents,—Bless and pray to God for my death, that I shall get out of this terrible sight as I cannot bear to see it. I am sending twenty roubles and letter to give to J—'s wife, which he is sending her, as he is now dead, if you will please give it to her; they buried the poor fellow alive.

"There was a big slaughter, and he got wounded. The bullet penetrated his lung and remained there. After the slaughter they cleared them from the battlefield, the dead and wounded. Now it is arranged that whoever is badly wounded and they know it will take some time to cure, or will remain a cripple, they bury them alive.

"NO PLACE TO PUT THEM."

"There is no place to put them and no time to attend to them; all the hospitals are full with wounded. I am a soldier (Russian) for clearing the dead in another regiment, not the same as J—'s. In the middle of taking the bodies a soldier rushed up to me—the same as myself in J—'s regiment, and said to me, 'Come at once, a friend of yours, and a countryman, wants to see you.'

"I went to him at once about twenty (Russian) yards distant. As I came up to him I was so shocked I lost my sight and senses for the moment; the poor fellow was on the ground in a pool of blood with a black seal on his arm, which they put on those that are to be buried.

"The poor fellow begged and prayed not to bury him alive. They cannot grant his prayers, as they dare not do it, as he is labelled to be buried. Perhaps the Vroch (Doctor) could help him, so I ran at once to him, and went on my knees to him and kissed his hand as he came at once with me, which he did.

BEGGED DOCTOR TO SAVE HIM.

"When he (the doctor) got there, the poor fellow crawled over and kissed his feet and begged of him to save him, as he won't fall on the Government for a pension, as he feels he can be cured and will live; he begged the doctor to save him for the sake of his wife and children—let him live to see them again.

"The doctor answered 'You cannot live; you have a bullet in your lung, therefore I cannot take you to the hospital,' and walked away.

"I stood by and listened to all that; you can imagine my feelings when the doctor walked off. The poor fellow took the twenty roubles from his pocket, and begged me to write a few lines to his wife and let her know he was dead, that she could marry again, and not remain a widow, for her children's sake. I could not listen to any more, so had to go.

"I can assure you I envy him now he is dead, as he is out of the dreadful torture. I would have been better off if I had never been born to see such sights. A stone could not stand it, as that is one of many such cases.

POSTED IN SECRET.

"The letter has cost me a rouble, as I have had to get it posted in secret; the Colonel reads all letters that are sent away, and I did not want this seen. I would have written you more, but have no paper and cannot get anything for love nor money. I have not eaten for two days, as there is no food for us, and we have no rest day or night. You can tell by my writing how my hand is shaking and trembling.

"I send my love to all, as God knows whether I shall ever see you again, and this may be my last letter. Whoever can run away and escape the war are better off.

"Your loving son, K—c."

The original of this letter is absolutely authentic, and places beyond any doubt the statement made by a "Soldier of the Tsar."

"MESNEYS Chinese Miscellany," of the 21st inst. is to hand. It contains another lengthy instalment of the adventures of a British pioneer, the usual interesting notes, and articles on the varieties of food in China, the native military service, and much other matter. The publication is issued at Shanghai.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK.

THE EXPROPRIATION BILL.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

We take the following verbatim report of proceeding, at a meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council held on the 20th inst. from the *Straits Times* of the 21st idem:—

The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the acquisition by the Government of the Straits Settlements of the undertaking known as the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited, and for the management of the concern. This was a measure, he said, of vast magnitude, perhaps the most important that had ever been introduced into that Council. In the absence of any printed objects and reasons it was perhaps the duty of the mover to state them. The object of this Ordinance was to provide for the acquisition by the Government of the Straits Settlements—he thought he was prepared to say, the acquisition by the Colony—of the undertaking known as the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company in order that the Colony should in future control, itself, what was of the utmost vital importance to its commerce. The Ordinance had been drawn up so as to interfere as little as possible with the business undertaking hitherto carried on by the Company on business lines and by the most businesslike men in our midst. If hon. members referred to the words of the Ordinance they would see it was drawn with the special intention of giving the new Board very free control and of leaving them untrammelled by the changes attained. For example, if reference was made to Section 23, it would be seen that the election of the chairman of the Board was left to the members themselves, and Sections 25 and 29 gave the Board the freest possible hand in conducting and enlarging the existing business and for the appointment and liberal treatment of all their officers and employees. In the event of an agreement not being come to under Section 10 as to the purchase price to be paid, provisions were made following upon the lines of the provisions of the Metropolitan Water Act under which the London Water Companies were very lately expropriated. It was of course to be hoped that some just arrangement would become to under Section 10 without reference to arbitration because the cost of the latter must be very great, and it would be charged on the revenue of the Board. Of course, it was understood that the undertaking must be a self-supporting one, so it was in the interests of the whole Colony that the price paid for the undertaking should be a fair one and that the costs of transfer connected therewith should be as low as possible. He was sure the Council would give all its aid in endeavouring to effect a prompt and just settlement of the matter, which certainly was bound up with our local commerce and closely connected with the trade of this part of the Empire. (Applause.)

The Colonial Engineer seconded the motion for the first reading.

His Excellency said that, before asking the Council to vote on the motion which had been put before them so concisely by the hon. Colonial Secretary, he thought it desirable that he should put them in possession of some of what they might call the secret history of the last few months, and of the objects and motives which had influenced the Government in coming to the decision which was embodied in the measure he was submitting to them. There could be no question of the importance to the Colony, not only in its present position but still more with regard to its future, of the business conducted by the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company. When he arrived here some nine months ago or thereby one of the earliest papers submitted to him was an application from the Company for the loan from the Federated Malay States, possessing a large balance, of \$10,000,000 and a rate of interest of three per cent. At first sight he was inclined to inquire why the Federated Malay States Government should lend money to the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company at a lower rate of interest than it was receiving on investments and what claim the Company had on that Government at all. He did not raise that question because it appeared to him obvious that the interests of the Federated Malay States in the shipping facilities of Singapore were almost as close as they are for Singapore itself, and therefore he decided to examine the position as carefully as he could and in every direction and see whether the proposition put before him was a proposition which he could regard as in the best interests of the Colony and of the Federated Malay States. After looking round and seeing what the position of the Company was, the extraordinary strength of its hold upon what one might call the available wharfrage of this Colony, with the exception of a very small part at Teluk Blangah, the part occupied by the P. and O. Company and other parts around St. James's, he found that the whole wharfrage which was available or might be available for the accommodation of large ocean-going steamers was in possession of Tanjong Pagar Company. It was quite true that by reclaiming the parts he had mentioned, perhaps, on the other side, they might have afforded some facilities for bunkering and also facilities for landing and despatching goods, but the fact was very obvious even to one taking a fresh view of the question that the Company's position was a very strong one indeed and that to all intents and purposes the whole ocean-going shipping which touched at Singapore was subject to the control, really as far as its access to Singapore was concerned, of this Company. It appeared to him that this was a position which, however well it might have worked in the past, was one which there was no guarantee would always work equally in the future, and that it was very undesirable in the interests of the commerce of the place that practically the whole shipping facilities for larger steamers should be entirely under the control of the Company. When he learned the position of the Company and found that a very large proportion of its capital—more than two-thirds, more

like three-fourths—was held not in the Colony but in London, it appeared to him, if any question were to arise between the community and the shipping interests of Singapore and this Company, that in order for the voice of Singapore to make itself heard respectably it had to convince not Singapore but London. That appeared to him to be a very serious position. He did not say or imply at all any complaint against the management of the Company hitherto. On the contrary, he thought they would all agree with him that the extraordinary enterprise and foresight of the directors of the Company deserved the fullest reward from Singapore, and he was glad to see from what he could learn that they had already reaped a very substantial reward. (Hear, hear.) On this review of the situation it appeared to him that the opportunity presented by this application of the Company for the Government to obtain such control of the policy pursued by the Company in the future as to enable it to secure if necessary the interests of the port, was an object which was good for the Government or perhaps the Federated Malay States incurring some sacrifice. He discussed the matter at some length with the Managing Director of the Company, through whose courtesy and readiness to place everything at his disposal he was very much indebted, and after weighing the matter as fully as possible he submitted to the Secretary of State the proposals which hon. members would find briefly summarised in the despatch which had been laid on the table that afternoon. In fact, he had received permission only that morning to lay that despatch, which was a confidential one, before the Council.

The proposals which he submitted to the Secretary of State in the despatch were briefly that the Government of the Straits Settlements and of the Federated States should take up 18,000 fresh shares in the Company. The Company under its present Articles had power to issue more shares and he suggested that they should be asked to issue another 18,000 and that the Government of the Federated Malay States and the Colony should take up these shares between them at a price which he mentioned as a fair price—a generous price he went thought—namely \$200 a share. Further, that the two Governments should either guarantee or lend to the Company the further sums required for the extension of its works, amounting, as he then estimated, to some \$8,000,000. In return for this and in order to secure the main object which he had in view, he asked that the Company should concede to the Government the right of vetoing on the appointment of its directors and the right of veto with regard to the members of the London Committee; also the right to nominate two members of the Board in London. Further, that the Articles of Association should be amended in respect of the provisions which required the previous approval of the London Committee to any expenditure of over \$5,000, and which limited the voting power of large shareholders. That last suggestion had already been given effect to by the Company. Further that the previous approval of the Governor should be necessary for any increase on the charges of shipping and the warehousing and handling of goods, and for the distribution of any dividend. As he had mentioned the information he gathered was that the number of shares in the Company which were held in Singapore was somewhere about 10,000, and with the 18,000 which he desired the Government to acquire it would have transferred the bulk or the majority of the voting power in the Company from London to Singapore. He considered that if a matter on which the Government, the public of Singapore, found it necessary to differ from the Company was sufficiently serious—if the Government and the public of Singapore spoke unanimously on the question—they would be able to make their views effective by the fact that the majority of the share capital was held in Singapore. He was very much averse indeed to anything like Government interference with the management, as at the time he did not see how Government could take over the concern without such interference on the part of the Government, and without running it in all its ways as a Government department he was very much opposed to any idea of that sort and he expressed himself to that effect. When his proposals were received by the Secretary of State he after long consideration of the subject and discussion with his predecessors and others who were aware of the circumstances of Singapore and its needs decided to approach the London Committee with whom the control in this matter, as they knew, really rested. Accordingly the Secretary of State addressed to them a letter which would be found in the paper which had just been laid before them and invited them to say whether it had been finally decided to carry out the contemplated extensions and improvements and if so within what period and beginning at what date, what was the sum which the Directors of the Company had come to the conclusion must be borrowed for this purpose, and whether the Directors would welcome Government assistance in the matter of raising money; and he concluded by inviting the Committee if they wanted to open up negotiations to come to an interview at the Colonial Office. He might say that when the application for \$10,000,000 was made in the first instance proposals were then before the Company by its Consulting Engineer for the renewal of practically the whole of its wharfrage in a permanent form. The existing wharves, as they were all aware, were wooden structures, and in a climate like this wooden structures were of course very temporary, even the best of them, and constantly required renewal, and that constant renewal must mean very large interference with the ordinary business of the Company, for if you were repairing a wharf, naturally the use you could make of it must be very limited; and the Company's Managing Director had submitted to the Board a scheme, ably conceived, for the renewal of the whole of wharfrage and also providing for very considerable extensions. The estimated cost of these extensions, was he believed, \$12,000,000, of which the Company were to provide \$2,000,000, and they asked the Government to provide the other \$10,000,000.

(To be continued.)

HONGKONG REGATTA.

SAILING RACES.

The following races, with starting times, have been fixed definitely for the 6th prox.:

1. English Rigged Cruisers (The Governor's Cup), 10 a.m.
2. Chinese Rigged Cruisers (Commodore's Cup), 10.15 a.m.
3. "China Mail" Cup, for Corinthian Yacht Club, 10.30 a.m.
4. Yachts between 26 and 20 feet lineal rating, 11 a.m.

ROWING.

The races fixed for the 11th prox. are as follows:—

- A. 1 p.m.—Local Gig Pairs.
- B. 1.30 p.m.—Interport Fours.
- C. 2 p.m.—Men O' War Gigs and Whalers.
- D. 2.30 p.m.—Junior Fours.
- E. 3 p.m.—Men O' War Cutters.
- F. 3.30 p.m.—Governor's Challenge Cup.
- G. 4 p.m.—Interport Pairs.
- H. 4.30 p.m.—Officers of Fleet, Gigs and Whalers.
- I. 5 p.m.—Tub Sculls.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their report of 27th inst. Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts write:—Owing to the adverse conditions, as mentioned in our last circular, still prevailing, the volume of business transacted during the week under review, has again been small. An improvement, however, is anticipated to set in after the China New Year holidays.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have further improved their position after sales at \$715 and are now in demand at \$720. The London quotation is \$715.10. Nationals have been done at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have been negotiated at \$700. Cantons continue in request at \$250. China Traders after having been done at \$58 close steady with sales at \$58. Yangtzes are quoted at \$155.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires are quiet at \$340. China Fires are unchanged with buyers at \$31.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are weaker with sellers at \$27. Indo-Chinas have been done at \$124, \$124½, with equivalent rates forward. At the close however, the market is quieter with probable sellers at \$124. Star Ferries are unchanged at \$38 for the old and \$29 for the new issue.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quiet at the quotation of \$219. Luzons are wanted at \$20. Mining.—Chinese Engineerings, after sales at \$15, 7.70, close weaker with sellers at \$15. 7.50. Orientals have been done at \$18½. Raybs are unchanged at \$3½.

Docks, Wharfs and Godowns.—Docks have further depreciated to \$210 and are to be had at this rate. It is stated that, subject to audit, the directors of this company will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend of 12 per cent (\$6 per share), and a bonus of 2 per cent (\$1 per share), altogether \$7 per share and carry forward about half a million dollars. Farabams are in demand at \$15. 15½ and business has been done forward at slightly more than the equivalent rates for cash. Kowloon Wharfs are steady at quotations of \$104½ for the old and \$102 for the new issue. Hongkew Wharfs are firmer after sales at \$129½ and close with buyers at \$130.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have further declined to \$144, but remain without business. Shanghai Lands have advanced to \$115. Hongkong Hotels have been sold at \$140. Humphreys' Estate have been done at \$12½, \$12½ and \$12.60.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been dealt in at \$13, but close weaker. Ewos are quoted at \$15. 25 sales, International at \$15. 24 sales, and Seychesses at \$15. 160 sellers for old shares.

Cigar Companies.—Sumatras continue in demand at the improved rate of \$15. 67.

Miscellaneous.—Green Islands are quiet at \$29. Watsons have been dealt with in small lots at \$12½. China Borneos have been negotiated at advancing rates from \$13 to \$16 closing with sellers at the latter rate. Langkats are steady at \$15. 270.

To-day's
Advertisements.

WHY NOT THE BEST?

SEVEN GRAND PRIZES
AWARDED TO
SINGER SEWING MACHINES
AT THE
ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.
SHOW-ROOMS:—1, WYNDHAM STREET.
Cash or Easy Monthly Payments.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1905. [48]

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Splendid Steamer
"YING KING,"

Captain Page, will make an EXCURSION TRIP TO MACAO, on EVERY SUNDAY, leaving the Company's wharf at the end of Wing Lok Street at 8.30 A.M., and returning from Macao at 7.30 P.M.

The Steamer will lay alongside the S.S. *Perseverance's* wharf at Macao.

FARE:
1st Class Single Ticket \$2.00, with Cabin \$3.00
Return " " \$3.00, " " \$5.00
Tiffin and Dinner may be had on Board at \$1 each meal.

YUK ON & Co., LD.
S. A. NORONHA,
Macao Agent,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904. [16]

To-day's
Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.
HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.
"JANE,"
A Farce in 3 Acts, by H. NICHOLLS and W. LESTOCK, will be produced
TO-NIGHT,
(SATURDAY), 28th January, 1905.
Prices ... \$3, \$2, \$1.
Sailors and Soldiers in uniform half-price to Pit Stalls and Pit.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE OF
"JANE,"
MONDAY, 30th January, 1905, at 9 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.
Dress Circle and Stalls \$2. Pit Stalls \$1.
Pit 50 Cents. No Half-price.
Booking Office at ROBINSON PIANO CO. now open.
ARTHUR CHAPMAN,
Business Manager.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1905. [115]

HONGKONG REGATTA.
NOTICE.
INTENDING COMPETITORS in the HONGKONG REGATTA are reminded that ENTRIES should be sent in on or before February 1st to the Hon. Secretary,
E. R. HALLIFAX,
Central Station.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1905. [185]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of SEVEN LOTS of CROWN LAND at Cheung Kwan O, in the New Territory of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years, if competent for the Colonial Government so to make it.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in acres and square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.				
No.	Locality.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	acres.	sq. ft.	\$	Total.
1	Cheung Kwan O, New Territory.	155	151	4	172	2.165	370	15,500	6,000
2	Do.	300	215	360	410	1.400	14	7,000	2,800
3	Do.	250	250	400	400	1.000	16	8,000	3,200
4	Do.	250	250	285	485	1.100	14	7,000	2,800
5	Do.	180	220	270	192	1.000	14	7,000	2,800
6	Do.	250	385	505	200	460	about 300	1,500	2,000
7	Do.	As per plan.				about 300	acres.	300	1,200
Total									\$3,388

Hongkong, 28th January, 1905. [186]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will Let by Public Auction, ON
MONDAY,
the 30th January, 1905, at 4 P.M.,
on the Spot,
The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of
BOOTHS AND MATSHEDS
on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.
TERMS:—Cash.
For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to—
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1905. [165]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"CHUSAN,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Mongolia*.
From Australia, ex S.S. *Victoria*.
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1905. [72]

To-day's
Advertisements.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Pedder's Street, at 12.30 P.M., on MONDAY, 13th February, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1904, and the Report of the General Managers.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 13th February, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1905. [187]

Intimations.
YOU WANT
PROVISIONS
AND
WINES
IN
1905.

GET YOUR SUPPLIES
FROM
R. Perez & Co.
(SUCCESSORS TO
A. CHAZALON & Co.
AND
G. GIRALTO)
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Connaught Hotel.

Who are Suppliers of High Class
Wines, Spirits and
Provisions,
French Bakers,
Navy Contractors,
and
Commission Agents.

BRANCHES:
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, HANKOW.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1905. [31]

THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
"BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
By Appointment to
H.M. THE KING
and
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAKLING".....	31st January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR".....	6th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS".....	14th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES".....	21st February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR".....	28th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ODPACK".....	27th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY".....	3rd March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES".....	7th March.

S.S. "PAKLING," from U. K., left Singapore at daylight on the 26th inst., and is due here at daylight on the 31st.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"PRIAM".....	2nd February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS".....	14th February.
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"AJAX".....	20th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS".....	28th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"STENTOR".....	14th March.
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PATROCLUS".....	20th March.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"ACHILLES".....	28th March.

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PINGSUEY".....	6th March.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TAMING".....	31st January.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"HUYAN".....	3rd February.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TSINAN".....	13th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS. (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.)

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1905.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2,400	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 4th Feb., at 10 A.M.
RUBI	2,540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 11th Feb., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1905.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

Steamship	About
"RAS ISSA".....	30th January, 1905.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1905.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR
PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARABIA".....	4,483	Bahle	February 13th, 1905.
"ARAGONIA".....	5,198	Schuldt	March 5th, "
"NICOMEDIA".....	4,370	Wagner	March 31st, "
"NUMANTIA".....	4,370	Brehmer	April 20th, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

TSANG FOO & CO.

COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
48, DES VŒUX ROAD.

SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest notice, and with all possible despatch.

Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 329.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

NOTICE.

BOO CHEONG, of No. 30, Poitinger Street, has always on hand

FIRST-CLASS WRITING AND PRINTING

PAPERS, AND STATIONERY

of every variety.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
From 1st January, 1904.

ALSO REDUCED FARES TO
MANILA AND RETURN.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric Light, First Class Accommodation. Unrivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW".....1,309.....J. P. MARTIN.

"KWONG TUNG".....1,338.....H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare—Single Journey...\$4

Meals.....\$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

THE British Steamship

"YING KING."

Captain E. I. Page, of 1,083 tons, Registered, is the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and is lighted throughout with Electricity; hot and cold water service. The cuisine is unexcelled.

Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every following evening at 5 P.M.

1st Class.....\$3.00 for Single Journey.

2nd ".....1.50

Meals.....1.00 each.

The steamer's wharf is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 216, Wing Lok Street.

WENT & Co.,

Canton Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1904.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.E.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 6.30 P.M.

FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$5; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 50 cents; Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.

TIFFIN and DINNER can be supplied either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for returning passengers only, at an extra charge of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a Private Cabin which has accommodation for two or more passengers, will be charged \$3 extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1904.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

1905.

"GHAZEE".....30th Jan., 1905.

"SATSUMA".....10th Feb., "

"RICHMOND CASTLE" 25th "

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1905.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG,"

Captain F. Wheeler, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1905.

FOR SHANGHAI AND CHIN-WAN-TAO.

(Taking Cargo through to Tientsin).

THE Steamship

"OPLAND"

will be despatched on 1st February, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1905.

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVORLICH,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd proximo will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th proximo, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd proximo, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1905.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "ST. FILLANS,"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th proximo, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th instant at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1905.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ALEXIA,"

Captain Sachs, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"FORMOSA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., *ex S.S. Arabia*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1905.

Consignees.

S.S. "POLYNESIE,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London *ex S.S. Crimee* and *Dordogne*, from Havre *ex S.S. Crinide*, from Bordeaux *ex S.S. Ville de Rochepere* and *Ville de Constantin*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after 1st February, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 1st February

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Yangtze, Br. s.s., 4,140, W. C. Lycett, 27th Jan.,—Seattle and Tacoma, &c. 22nd Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

China, Aust. s.s., 3,855, Genoul, 27th Jan.,—Moj 23rd Jan., Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Chupra, Br. s.s., 1,436, Cammick, 27th Jan.,—Bangkok 20th Jan., Teak—J. M. & Co.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,510, J. Williamson, 27th Jan.,—Saigon 23rd Jan., Ballast—Wo Fat Shing.

Chusan, Br. s.s., 2,852, H. W. Kenrick, 28th Jan.,—Bombay 17th Jan., and Singapore 23rd, Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hinsang, Br. s.s., 1,530, D. E. Sawyer, 28th Jan.,—Hongkong 26th Jan., Coal—J. M. & Co.

Triumph, Ger. s.s., 769, A. Hansen, 28th Jan.,—Fochow via Amoy and Swatow 27th Jan., Gen.—O. S. K.

Ghazee, Br. s.s., 3,242, D. S. Bailey, 28th Jan.,—Fochow 26th Jan., Gen.—D. & Co. Ltd.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Samsun, for Swatow.

Frithof, for Swatow.

San Ching, for Canton.

Yingking, for Canton.

Kwongchow, for Canton.

Rafaburi, for Pakhoi.

Haitan, for Swatow.

Shun Lee, for West River.

Radnorshire, for Shanghai.

Loongmoon, for Shanghai.

Pak Kong, for West River.

Declina, for Swatow.

Charles Hardouin, for Canton.

Jacob Diederichsen, for Hoihow.

Gaelic, for Batavia.

Oceanic, for Nagasaki.

Yikang, for Swatow.

Wingchak, for Macao.

Chan On, for West River.

San U, for West River.

Departures.

Jan. 28.

Coromandel, for Europe.

Rubi, for Manila.

Benworth, for Nagasaki.

Charterhouse, for Swatow.

Helan, for Swatow.

Haitan, for Canton.

Princess Marie, for Singapore.

Highlander, for Kobe.

Oland, for Canton.

Chusan, for Shanghai.

Radnorshire, for Shanghai, &c.

Indrapura, for Shanghai.

Hong Wan, for Amoy.

Declina, for Swatow.

Loongmoon, for Shanghai.

Samien, for Bangkok.

Passengers arrived.

Per Chusan, for Hongkong from Colombo—Mr. S. Houghton. From London—Mrs. Taylor and 2 infants, Capt. G. F. Muller, Lt. Col. A. Belford, Dr. J. Jones, Capt. T. M. and Miss Mackenzie, R.N. From Gibraltar—Messrs. A. S. M. Dugue and A. C. Saccadura. From Marselles—Miss Turner, and Mr. I. Salvador. From Singapore—Messrs. C. M. Phillips, S. L. Cowan, I. L. Rouston, G. A. Irwin, P. Roza, A. F. Castilho, and 2 Stammers. For Shanghai from London—Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Clayton and 2 infants, Dr. W. A. Tatchell, Misses V. Protheroe, K. Wheatley, G. Markwick, and Sergt. J. Webster. From Marselles—Mr. A. Wide, Mr. and Mrs. J. Simons, and Mr. J. Michel. From Singapore—Messrs. Ham Su Yak, T. R. Calbert and W. Hawkins. For Yokohama from Marselles—Mr. Lancelotti. From Port Said—Mr. D. R. Friedlander.

Per Telemachus, from Saigon—Capt. Vidal, and Mr. Perez.

Passengers departed.

Per Loongmoon, for Manila—Messrs. Samuel Rebarber, P. Van Gremingen, Mrs. Oedjoe, Rev. Gen. I. Siliam, Messrs. Chas. McLane, P. E. O. Bird, A. T. Crook, Linz G. Aznari, Mariano Pizarro, C. Yonetsu and Wong Man Liong.

Per Rubi, for Manila—Mr. and Mrs. B. Abella, Miss L. Abella, Mr. C. Mauris, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Le Vinnon, Dr. and Mrs. I. B. Neis, Messrs. H. S. Chverson, R. S. MacDougall and F. Fujiwara.

Shipping Report.

Str. Yangtze from Seattle—Fair passage across Pacific, good weather to leaving Shanghai, thick fog from Hiehan to Tung Yung, heavy rain, thunder and lightning between Lamooks and Breaker Points, strong current down Formosa Channel.

Vessels in Port.

STAMPA.

Agincourt, Br. s.s., 2,876, Worsnop, 3rd Oct.,—Hainan 1st Oct., Ballast—Order.

Bjornstefn Bjornsen, Nor. s.s., 736, C. Olsen, 24th Jan.,—Sourabaya 14th Jan., Gen.—Thoren & Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, O. P. Macdonald, R.M.S., 18th Jan.,—Yokohama (R.C.) 26th Dec., and Shanghai 15th Jan., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Gaelic, Br. s.s., 2,691, W. Finch, R.M.S., 18th Jan.,—San Francisco 13th Dec., Honolulu 20th, Yokohama 5th Jan., Kobe 7th, Nagasaki 9th, and Manila 16th, Mails and Gen.—O. & O. S. Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 22nd Jan.,—Fochow 16th Jan., Amoy 20th, and Swatow 21st, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hohenstein, Ger. s.s., 1,275, H. Ramer, 18th Jan.,—Sourabaya 7th Jan., Sugar, L. W. & Co.

Hub, Fr. s.s., 705, Godineau, 27th Nov.,—Haiphong and Hoihow 26th Nov., Gen.—A. R. M.

Indravelli, Br. s.s., 3,215, S. Collington, 28th Nov.,—Shanghai 14th Nov., Ballast—J. M. & Co.

Kaifong, Br. s.s., 1,024, E. Finlayson, 27th Jan.,—Hoihow 23rd Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Katharine Park, Br. s.s., 1,075, W. H. Capp, 12th Jan.,—Sasebo (Japan) 8th Jan., Light—G. I. & Co.

Kohlschlag, Ger. s.s., 1,202, C. Gosewich, 25th Jan.,—Bangkok 19th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Oceanic, Br. s.s., 3,050, F. W. Davies, 26th Jan.,—Delagoa Bay, 25th Jan., Coals—H. A. L.

Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,787, J. T. Davies, 21st Jan.,—Java 12th Jan., Sugar, J. M. & Co.

Pechan, Ger. s.s., 2,104, L. Ueke, 26th Jan.,—Moj 21st Jan., Coal—J. & Co.

Rafaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,056, G. Wendig, 25th Jan.,—Swatow 24th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Seaward, U.S. transport, 350, Crookley, 28th Dec.—Manila 24th Dec.

Sulsang, Br. s.s., 1,776, F. Wheeler, 24th Jan.,—Calcutta 8th Jan., Penang and Singapore 17th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tamling, Br. s.s., 1,335, A. W. Outerbridge, 27th Jan.,—Manila 24th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Yikang, Br. s.s., 1,236, W. D. Welsh, 27th Jan.,—Canton 26th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yuenyang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 21st Jan.,—Manila and Amoy 20th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Forrest Hall, Br. ship, 1,991, P. A. Logan, 14th Jan.,—New York 7th Aug., 1904, Petroleum.—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Date
Zafiro	Manila	S. T. & Co.	Jan. 30
Bayern	Japan	M. & Co.	Jan. 30
Kumsang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Jan. 31
Peking	Singapore	B. & S.	Jan. 31
Sambha	Singapore	H. A. L.	Feb. 1
P. Waldemar	Moj	M. & Co.	Feb. 1
Sachsen	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Feb. 2
Arabia	Portland	P. & A. Co.	Feb. 8
Emp. of Japan	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Feb. 11
P. Segismund	Sydney	M. & Co.	Feb. 13

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

Vessels	At Kowloon Dock
Hud	"
H.M.S. Moorhen	"
Yuenyang	"
Di	"
Hellas	"
Haitan	"
Katharine Park	"
Taigtau	"
Empress of India	"
Eliz Rickmers	"
Kaifong	"
Hohenstein	"
Hongkong	"
Kwong Tung	"
Kanu	"
Honam	Cosmopolitan
Fok Po	Aberdeen

Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward—23rd December—Hestburn, Maclean, 27th December—Easby Abbey, Benworth, 30th December—Albena, Romulus, 4th January—Glenjar, Benadler, Pak Ling, Macduff, 7th January—Skuntien, Egremont, Stentor, Dalmeny, Baron, Valenta, 10th January—Benlei, Indravadi, Charente, Rhenana, Merionethshire, Thika, Sandhurst, Knight of St. George, Kennock, 13th January—Japan, Caladonien, Patroclus, Swazi, 17th January—Prometheus, Scandia, Grecovalch, 24th January—Candia, Flinshire, Malacca, Princess Alice, Steiner, 27th January—Imagardhorn, Oceanien, Menzell, Montrose.

Homeward—10th January—Jason, Telemachus, Segovia, 24th January—Nubia, Srengambia, 27th January—Selidon, Calchas, Seydlitz, Suevia.

Arrivals at Home—23rd December—Hindustan, 27th December—Manila, Maclean, Prince Regent, Luitpold, 4th January—Kaitou, 10th January—Hrivgaya, Cloverburn, Jason, Slavonia, 13th January—Agamemnon, Heathcliff, Preussen, Tourane, 17th January—Pera, 24th January—Prins Eitel Friedrich, Falldon Hall, Ceylon.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for—

Macao—Per Wingchak, 29th Jan. 8 A.M.

Namiao—Per Tachun, 29th Jan. 9 A.M.

Sanhue—Per Hoi Fu, 29th Jan. 9 A.M.

Canton—Per Pouan, 29th Jan. 9 A.M.

Pakhoi—Per Rafaburi, 29th Jan. 9 A.M.

Canton—Per Hankow, 30th Jan. 7.30 A.M.

Macao—Per Wingchak, 30th Jan. 7.30 A.M.

Macao—Per Deungshan, 30th Jan. 1.15 P.M.

Straits and Rangoon—Per China, 30th Jan. 2 P.M.

Canton—Per Fatshan, 30th Jan. 5 P.M.

Namiao—Per Tachun, 30th Jan. 5 P.M.

Sanhue—Per Hoi Fu, 30th Jan. 5 P.M.

Macao—Per Wingchak, 31st Jan. 7.30 A.M.

Canton—Per Kinsan, 31st Jan. 7.30 A.M.

Macao—Per Heungshan, 31st Jan. 1.15 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Suisang, 31st Jan. 2 P.M.

Manila—Per Tachun, 31st Jan. 3 P.M.

Singapore and Penang—Per Silihnia, 31st Jan. 3 P.M.

Namiao—Per Tachun, 31st Jan. 5 P.M.

Sanhue—Per Hoi Fu, 31st Jan. 5 P.M.

Macao—Per Wingchak, 1st Feb. 7.30 A.M.

Chin-wan-tan, Shanghai and Tientsin—Per Opland, 1st Feb. 10 A.M.

Dayton, 1st Feb. 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Heungshan, 1st Feb. 1.15 P.M.

Namiao—Per Tachun, 1st Feb. 3 P.M.

Sanhue—Per Hoi Fu, 1st Feb. 5 P.M.

Singapore and Sourabaya—Per Onsang, 2nd Feb. 11 A.M.

Nin-po and Shanghai—Per Hunan, 2nd Feb. 3 P.M.

Frederich, Wilhelmshafen, Herbersthorpe, Matupi, Brisbane and Sydney—Per Prima Waldemar, 3rd Feb. 10 A.M.

Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Tacoma, Wash.—Per Lyra, 3rd Feb. 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Moj, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Tifmaki, 3rd Feb. 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Mongolia, 3rd Feb. 11 A.M.

Manila—Per Zafiro, 4th Feb. 9 A.M.

Empress of India, via Tuticorin—Per Ernest Simons, 7th Feb. 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Penang and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of India, 8th Feb. 11 A.M.

Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Tifmaki, 13th Feb. 3 P.M.

Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Empress, 14th Feb. 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of Japan, 8th Mar. 11 A.M.

Boxholders' private Boxes are being moved to the Money Order Entrance in Pedder Street. During alterations Boxholders are requested to apply (personally or by messenger) for their correspondence at the inquiry counter (old money order office). Messengers should be supplied with written authority to receive correspondence.

Books containing—

16 Postage Stamps of 4 cents

12 " " " 2 "

12 " " " 2 "

may be obtained at the counter of the General Post Office and at Kowloon Post Office. Price \$1.00 each book.

On and after the 1st December, 1904, deliveries for Postal District No. 1, viz. Albany, Peak Road, will leave the Post Office at 9 A.M., 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. daily on week days, and 9 A.M. on Sundays.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

KOWLOON.

Heriot, R.M.L.I., Capt. Stevenson, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Mackay

MacGregor, J. W. Thomson, Major and Mitchell, Mr. Mrs. G. S.

Richards, Mrs. Powell Thomson, J. H.

Richards, D. S. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. W. E. and W. H. child

HONGKONG.

Barbillon, P. Lewis, A. R.

Beachboard, D. J. MacDougall, R. J.

Belford, Lt. Col. Mackenzie-Grieve,

Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. Capt. Mrs. and Miss

T. E. and child Marriott, Dr. O.

Birbeck, R. J. Martin, R.N., Surgeon

Bissell, W. S. W. L.

Blair, D. K. McArar, T. P.

Boggan, Mr. and Mrs. Meadowcroft, W.

and infant Moir, R.N., Lt. and Mrs.

Bonner, E. A. W. M.

Borthwick, R. W. Moon, Mr. & Mrs. E. M.

Borthwick, Mrs. R. W. Newall, S. G.

and child Newtoning, A. G.

Brown, M. S. Fattie, Mrs. J. A.

Broughall, L. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs.

Cadle, Miss L. T. L.

Clark, Dr. Francis Potts, W. H.

Clark, T. Prieton, Miss F. La

Clark, W. G. Puddappa, W. T.

Cowan, S. C. Quinn, Jas.

Cunningham, G. Ranney, F. O.

Davies, F. O. Ranney, Mrs. F. O.

Davies, Mrs. J. T. Rice, P. F.

Davidson, R. W. Camp- Roach, Mrs. J. S. and

bell child

Deacon, F. B. Robertson, W. R.

Dean, G. Rutherford, N. H.

Dean, Mrs. R. Salvador, J.

Dickinson, A. Seale, R. D.

Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. J. G.

Dawning, Mr. and Mrs. Skott, C.

T. C. Somerville, Geo.

Edwards, G. H. Soper, C. H.

Emerson, A. Stein, A. L.

Fisher, H. G. Stewart, W. M.

Forster, Dr. A. F. Thomas, C. B.

Forum, Mrs. P. Thomson, Dr. J. C.

Frege, Mr. and Mrs. A. Thornborough, J.

Friedlander, L. H. Trimnell, W. D.

Glover, C. Tufnell, Mrs. L. G.

Grant, A. W. Tufnell, J. M.

Gray, H. C. Vida, F. R.

Hall, Capt. T. Wemyss, J. L.

Hamilton, J. G. Wemyss, Mr. and Mrs.

Hanron, J. W. F.

Harding, R. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs.

Hardy, Mrs. C. S. H. S.

Haughton, S. Whitton, Mrs. A. M.

Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. child and infant

J. R. Williamson, A.S.C., Maj.

Hurst, R.N., Engineer- Wolff, Philip

Capt. Woolmer, Mr. and Mrs.

Innes, Capt. R. C. E.

Isely, Rev. F. Wright, Mr. and Mrs.

Katsch, E. A. Kempf, H. H.

Kemp, H. H. Kite, F. W.

PEAK.

Atkinson, R. D. Louder, Mr.

Beattie, J. M. Martin, R.

Bentley, M. P. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs.

Bentwick, Capt. and Herbert

Mrs. and children Oliff, Capt. and Mrs.

Brown, Col. F. L. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs.

Brown, Mrs. L. F. Ollis, F. B.

Brown, Miss Ethel O'Neil, J. L. Hough

Bunsey, Col. and Mrs. Parker, R. M. A. R.

F. W. and children Tacton, Capt. H. W.

Chapman, A. Phillips, Major

Chichester, Major and Robert, K.C., Mr.

Mrs. A. A. Robert, A. A.

Clark, Mr. Rymer, Mr. and Mrs.

Courtney, G. Sawyer, Mrs.

Darling, Col. Smith, C. W.

David, A. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

David, Jr. Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

Dixon, Mr. Spalckhaver, W. O. C.

Dymock, Lieut. A. Stevenson, D.

Gales, Capt. Steen, R.

Grant, A. R. Stokes, Mr.

Hassan, Mr. and Mrs. Stopps, Mr.

Haynes, Col. Story, Mr.

Hazelard, F. A. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs.

Holburn, Mr. W.

Hudig, D. Turner, Miss

Jeffries, H. U. Uffell, W. von

Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, R.E., Capt.

Joshing, Major C. L. and Mrs.

Kaye, Major and Mrs. Wenborn, S. T.

Koyle, Lady F. & maid White, Dr. and Mrs.

Lang, Mr. M. J.

CRAIGFURN.

Hird, Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Skottowe, Mr. and Mrs.

Dunn, G. H. W.

Franklin, G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Grant

Holmes, N. M. Southam, Mr. and Mrs.

Morrell, G. E. and child

Nicholls, E. A. Webb, Mr. and Mrs.

Riadore, R.N., Lieut. Moutague

Commander & Mrs. Woodward, Mr. & Mrs.

and children

Smith, E. Grant

OCCIDENTAL.

Bands, F. Loias, Mr. and Mrs.

Brown, Mr. T. C. and daughter

Chandler, Lieut. Matthies, P.

Fries, Mr. Munio, Miss A.

Furth, H. Nast, V.

Guerin, C. N. Reichel, W.

Key, Dr. Roher, Capt. W.

Kiens, L. Roth, Dr.

Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Twyne, Mrs.

and child Worsnop, Capt.

TO-MORROW.

Fourth Sunday After Epiphany.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

The following will be the order of service to-morrow:—

Holy Communion, 7.30 a.m.; Matins, 11 a.m., Responses: Tallis, Venite: Savage, Psalmist Turton, Barnby and Brownsmith, Te Deum: Gadsby, in E. flat, Benedictus: Hopkins in C, Hymns: 287, 285 and 271.

Evensong, 5.45 p.m., Responses: Tallis, Psalms: Rimbault, and Stainer, Magnificat: Turle in F, Nunc Dimittis: Ouseley in D, Hymns: 282, 291 and 21, Vesper Hymn: Ward (No. 1.)

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.

Queen's Road, West.

Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.

Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Wesley Te Deum, Russell; Jubilate, Barnby; Hymns, 487, 407, 594 and 331; Kyrie.

Evening Prayer: Magnificat, Goss; Nunc Dimittis; Croft, Hymns, 12, 435, 595 and 16.

The Church launch Dayspring will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.); returning afterwards. The Answering Bells in the Call flag. All the fittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.

Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point.

Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. Francis' Church, Wanchai—Mass (Chin.) 6 a.m., (Port.) 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point—Mass, 8 a.m.

Union Church—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME	CLASS	TONS	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN	LAST REPORTED AT
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1,700	4	3,000	Commander Harbord	Hongkong
Albion	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Captain Sydney R. Fremantle	Hongkong
Algerine	sloop	—	—	—	Reserve	Hongkong
Amphitrite	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	18,000	Captain Charles Windham, C.V.O.	Wei-hai-wai
Andromeda	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Captain R. Nelson Ommamney	Hongkong
Astrea	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain Lionel G. Tubell	Hongkong
Bramble	gunboat, 1st class	—	—	—	Reserve	Hongkong
Britomart	gunboat, 1st class	—	—	—	Reserve	Hongkong
Centurion	battleship, 1st class	10,500	14	13,000	Captain Fegan	Hongkong
Chernub	water tank and tug	390	—	300	—	Hongkong
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	306	6	5,700	Lieut.-Commander C. Assel	Hongkong
Glory	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Captain Hon. Stopford	Hongkong
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	—	Hongkong
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	—	Hongkong
Hogue	cruiser, 1st class	1,200	14	—	Captain Shortland	Hongkong
Humber	storeship	1,640	—	800	Lieut. P. M. Riadore	At Sea
Iphigenia	cruiser, 2nd class	3,600	8	7,000	Captain William B. Fawcner	Hongkong
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	3,900	Lieut.-Commander J. A. Gregory	Hongkong
Kinshasa	river gunboat	85	4	—	Lieut.-Commander G. B. Powell	Yangtze
Moorehen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander F. B. Noble	Hongkong
Ocean	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Captain T. G. Greet	Hongkong
Oster	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,300	—	Hongkong
Phaenix	sloop	—	—	—	Reserve	Hongkong
Rambler	surveying-vessel	835	6	650	Commander C. E. Monro	Hongkong
Ross	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Robert E. Vaughan	West River
Sandpiper	sloop	—	—	—	Reserve	Hongkong
Sirius	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander H. T. Atlay	Hongkong
Slips	cruiser, 2nd class	3,600	8	7,000	Captain C. H. Moore	Shanghai
Snake	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Davidson	Yangtze
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6,500	Lieut. Q. Cranford	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	4,050	6	—	Commodore Dicken	Yangtze
Tell	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander E. V. Dugmore	Singapore
Thetis	cruiser, 2nd class	3,400	8	9,000	Captain J. A. C. Wilkinson	Hongkong
Thetis	coast defence gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Vengeance	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Captain Leslie Stuart, C.M.G.	Mira Bay
Vivago	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	—	Hongkong
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	4	450	Lieut.-Commander Ernest C. Hardy	Hongkong
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander H. M. Wells	Hongkong
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander Hugh Somerville	Yangtze
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander Watson	Yangtze

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"

Captain Bourdon, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 7th February, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. POLYNESIESE 21st February.
S.S. CALEDONIE 7th March.
S.S. OCEANIE 21st March.

L. BRIDOU,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing.
Lyra	4,417	G. V. Williams	Ab. Feb. 3
Platani	3,753	F. G. Partridge	Mar. 4
Tremont	5,000	T. W. Garlick	Mar. 4

† Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest and most comfortable steamer for Manila.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shamout* and *Tremont* have just been fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1905.

Intimations.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG,

李廣隆

CABINET-MAKER AND ART DECORATOR,
from Shanghai, has opened a
FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 45, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Joint Telegraphs Cos., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1904.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A FOOK & Co.,
SHIP AND HOUSE COMPRADORES,
have this day
REMOVED
TO

No. 12, POTTINGER STREET,
(opposite their old establishment)
Hongkong, 24th November, 1904.

For Sale.

NO. 2 AND 3, GOUGH HILL.

AN ELEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE with Dressing, Drying and Bath-rooms, furnished; distant thirteen minutes' walk from the Tram; fitted with gas, hot and cold water, large Kitchen, Laundry and Servants' Quarters. Can be used as one dwelling or divided into two.

For Particulars and Terms, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 30th December, 1904. [1398]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.20 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904. [50]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c.,

for

GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS

at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.

56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [54]

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1904. [71]

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1904. [70]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE.

"HATHERLEIGH," a detached residence with Tennis Court on CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).
GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1905. [69]

TO LET.

WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147, WANCHAI ROAD. Comfortable and airy Flats of 2 or 3 Rooms, from \$25 inclusive of Taxes.

And others to suit various requirements.

S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1905. [72]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSES, Nos. 2 to 4, 6 to 8 and 10 to 15, GAP ROAD, facing Race Course, within reach of the Electric Cars, thoroughly cleansed and colour-washed, in flats or whole.

Apply to—

S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1905. [71]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 100 and 101, Praya East, with Water Frontage.

Apply to—

"VICTORIA BUILDINGS,"
Hongkong, 28th December, 1904. [1394]

TO LET.

SIX FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOUSES in Observatory Road, Tsui Tsa Tsai, Kowloon. Each with five spacious well-ventilated living rooms, two bath-rooms, kitchen, garden, tennis courts, servants' quarters, water, gas, electric lights and bells. Moderate Rental. Possession on or about 1st April, 1905.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
45, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1905. [104]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. J. J. & P. J. & Co., Ltd. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	STOCK VALUE.	PAY-UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,492,554	Div. of £1.10/- @ exchange 1/9 15/16 \$16.41 for first half-year 1904	5 %	\$720 buyers.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,995	£7	£7	\$219,000	\$21,668	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	5 1/2 %	London £75 1/2
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$250 sales & b.
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$550,000	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904	7 1/2 %	\$58 1/2 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,800,000	Tls. 217,119	Final of 10/- making £1 for 1903	8 %	Tls. 95 sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,850,000	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 %	\$700 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$2,000,000	\$486,284	\$12 for 1902	8 %	\$155
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Chiefa Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,250,000	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	7 1/2 %	\$91 buyers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,700,288	\$371,110	\$22 1/2 for 1902	6 1/2 %	\$340 sellers.
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$63,123	\$5 for 1900	...	\$23
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$80,935	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	6 %	\$34 buyers.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$600,000	\$16,362	\$1 1/2 for first half-year 1904	10 1/2 %	\$27 sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$205,000	£5,853	10/- for 1903 @ 1/10 5/16 = \$5.378	4 1/2 %	\$124 sellers.
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904	9 %	Tls. 50 sales.
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 48 buyers.
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	200,000	£1	£1	\$40,000	£19,553	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 1/2 %	22 1/2
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$15,000	\$1,287	{ \$1.84 & b. 40 cts. \$0.90 & b. 20 cts. } for year ending 30.4.04	5 1/2 %	\$38
Do.	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$15,000	\$1,287	{ \$1.84 & b. 40 cts. \$0.90 & b. 20 cts. } for year ending 30.4.04	3 1/2 %	\$39
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$400,000	\$33,648	\$5 for 2nd 1/2-year making \$13 for 1903	9 %	\$140 sellers.
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000	Tls. 865	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1904	10 %	Tls. 30 sellers.
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$147,717	Interim of \$5 for 1904	...	\$219
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$73,905	\$3 for 1897	...	\$20 buyers.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,635	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	4 1/2 %	Tls. 5 1/2 sellers.
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$40,000	£7,820	No. 3 of 1/6	6 %	Tls. 7 buyers.
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	50,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	G \$672,093	50 cents making G \$1 for 1904	...	G \$1 1/2 sales.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$4,873	Dr. £4,029	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$3 1/2 buyers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 251,337	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903	...	\$490
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$9,000	\$10,512	\$3.75 for 1903	8 %	\$45 sellers.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$9,089	\$28,015	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1904	4 1/2 %	\$104 buyers.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$25,500	\$505,421	{ \$6 dividend and \$2 bonus for first half- year 1904	7 1/2 %	\$102 sellers.
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$60,000	...	\$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04	7 1/2 %	\$203 buyers.
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	\$55,500	\$489	\$1 1/2 for 1903	4 1/2 %	\$190 sellers.
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$40,936	{ \$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus } for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$11 1/2
Do. (Preference)	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$40,936	{ \$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus } for 1903	6 1/2 %	Tls. 15 1/2 buyers.
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 900,000	Tls. 48,153	Tls. 5 interim for 1904/5	8 %	Tls. 130 buyers.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210	Tls. 22,895	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1904	3 1/2 %	\$375 sales.
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 6,000	Tls. 2,495	\$6 for first half year 1904	4 1/2 %	Tls. 190 sales.
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 6,000	Tls. 1,760	Tls. 18 for 1903	9 1/2 %	Tls. 190 sales.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$9,989	\$2 1/2 for year end 30.6.1904	9 %	\$27
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 41,000	Tls. 655	Interim of Tls. 4	6 1/2 %	Tls. 150 sellers.
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$100,000	...	Interim of Tls. 2	7 1/2 %	Tls. 55
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$11,824	\$11,668	\$5 for first half-year 1904	7 1/2 %	\$140 sales & b.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$51,966	Interim of \$6 for 1904	8 %	\$144 sellers.
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 13,986	Tls. 680	Tls. 0.87 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1904	4 1/2 %	Tls. 20 1/2 sales.
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$200,607	\$9,177	90 cents for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 sales.
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$636	\$2.60 for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$38 1/2
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 37,634	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	7 %	Tls. 115 sales.
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 2,132	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2	7 %	Tls. 44 buyers.
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 54,626	Tls. 335	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	...	Tls. 125 sales.
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None	...	Tls. 12 buyers.
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,362	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1904	5 %	\$59 sellers.
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year end 31.10.1903	4 1/2 %	Tls. 25 sales.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 1/2 %	\$13 sellers.
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3% a/c 1898	...	Tls. 24 buyers.
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,227	Tls. 15,500	Interim of 4% a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares	...	Tls. 25
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,658	Tls. 26,389	4% for 1897	...	Tls. 150
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Alhambra, Limited	7,300	\$200	\$200	\$779	nil	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900	...	\$100 buyers.
Philippine Company, Limited	1,500	\$10	\$10	First year	...	\$91
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820	Tls. 1,091	Interim of Tls. 3	9 %	Tls. 67 buyers.
MISCELLANEOUS.								
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 25,000	\$25,000	Interim of 50 cents for 1904	8 %	\$12 1/2 sales.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£161	6d. per share for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$5
Campbell Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$5,500	\$596	\$3 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$40 sellers.
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$12	\$20,000	\$1,253	Interim of \$1.20 for 1904	12 1/2 %	\$21 sellers.
Do. (Founders)	24,000	\$15	\$12	none	First year	None	6 1/2 %	\$8 sellers.
Do. (New Issue)	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	4 1/2 %	\$16
China-Borneo Company, Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,942	60 cents for 1903	8 %	Tls. 74
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,739	Tls. 6 for 1903	...	\$10
China Light and Power Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	None	9 %	\$9 sellers.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	none	...	80 cents for 1904	...	\$17 buyers.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	7,100	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 152,318	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1903	...	Tls. 10 buyers.
E. L. Mondon, Limited	4,500	\$50	\$50	\$112,500	\$2,706	\$5 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$100
Fraser and Neave, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$32,115	\$1.50 for 1903	5 %	\$29 sellers.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$13,104	Interim of \$1	14 %	\$23 sales.
Hall & Holt, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£23,109	£7,625	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$160 buyers.
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	£3,000	\$1,747	{ \$1.00 50 cents } for year ending 30.4.1904	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers.
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$5	none	\$1,747	{ \$1.00 50 cents } for year ending 30.11.1904	5 1/2 %	\$9 buyers.
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$2,796	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	5 1/2 %	\$205 sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$35,000	\$5,844	Interim of \$4 for 1904	6 %	\$255 sales & b.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$8,395	\$10 for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$155 buyers.
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,500	\$299	{ Final of 70 cts. and 50 cts. bonus making \$1.20 for year ended 30.9.04	6 1/2 %	\$20
Kate Brothers, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$375,000	...	\$13 for 1903	9 1/2 %	\$135 buyers.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,582	Interim of \$5	8 1/2 %	\$145
Maatschappij tot Mijl-, Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 334,669	Tls. 27,187	{ 4th quarterly of Tls. 5, paid 15.12.04 making in all Tls. 35, for 1904	13 %	Tls. 270 sales.
Maynard and Company, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	none	\$803	\$2 for year ended 31.10.1903	7 1/2 %	\$27 buyers.
S. Moutrie & Company, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000	\$832	{ Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending 30.6.04	9 %	\$55
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	None	Dr. \$5,537	None	...	\$50
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,548	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	8 %	Tls. 105
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 10,247	Tls. 5 for 1903	5 1/2 %	Tls. 85
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 10,000	Tls. 3,288	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1904	2 1/2 %	Tls. 155
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,700	£20	£20	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,369	Interim of 15/- for 1904	2 1/2 %	Tls. 400 buyers.
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$600	\$5 for year end 31.7.1903	6 %	\$50.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$39,020	None	8 1/2 %	\$25 nominal
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	5,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,444	{ 60 cents for year ended 31.5.04 First year	8 1/2 %	\$7
Straits Ice Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$45,000	...	\$7 1/2 for second half year 1903	9 1/2 %	\$160 sales.
Straits Trading Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$650,000	\$83,493	{ \$1 div. and 25 cents bonus for half year ended 30.3.1904	6 1/2 %	\$39 buyers.
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 413	Tls. 2 for half year	...	T.Tls. 110
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	T.Tls. 100	T.Tls. 100	Tls. 15,259	Tls. 667	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1903/4	6 1/2 %	T.Tls. 130
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$480	{ 90 cents \$20.70 } for year ended 31.5.1904	5 1/2 %	\$91 buyers.
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$1,042	\$1 for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$180 buyers.
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,802	\$1,042	{ Final of 70 cents making \$1.20 for the year ending 30.6.1904	9 1/2 %	\$22
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$3,000	\$588